The New-York Times.

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CRUSHING REBELLION.

The Greatest Battle Ever Fought on this Continent.

The Whole Rebel Army of Manassas Engaged.

FEARFUL CARNAGE ON BOTH SIDES.

Advance of the National Army in Three Columns.

The Enemy's Position Attacked by Flank.

Incessant Roar of Artillery and Rattle of Small Arms.

The Rebels Routed and Driven Behind the Manassas Lines.

The Battle to be Renewed To-Day.

THE PRIVATEERS COMING TO GRIEF

Another Vessel Recaptured and Brought to This Port.

The Commander and His Mates Killed by the Colored Steward.

Meeting of the Rebel Congress at Richmond.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

BULL'S RUN BRIDGE, Sunday, July 21—2 P. M.

The great battle occurred to-day, and the result is not certain at the moment I write. Both sides have fought with terrible tenacity. The battle has been hot and steady for three hours, and the loss must be very heavy—certainly not under one thousand on each side.

The Union Army advanced from Centreville in three columns at 3 o'clock this morning. Col. RICHARDSON commanded the column by the road to Bull's Run, where the action of Thursday took place, and Col. MILES lay on the road and at Centreville to support him.

Gen. TYLER commanded the centre division, which took the Warrenton Road—Gens. SCHENCK and Col. SHERMAN being in advance. He had the three Connecticut Regiments, two from Michigan, two from Wisconsin, and the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, from New-York. Gen. McDOWELL, with Col. HUNTER and a very powerful division, went out on this road, which leads directly forward to Manassas, crossing Bull's Run by a stone bridge, which had been mined.

The attack by these two points was intended mainly as a feint. The real attack was by HUNTER, who took a narrow road two miles out leading to the right, having HUNT'S and the Rhode Island batteries, and leaving Col. KEYES on the centre at the crossing of the roads as a reserve. His orders were to proceed high up the stream, cut himself a path through the woods, cross over, and turn the position of the rebels on the north.

I went out with the centre column. At ten minutes before six we halted about a mile this side of the position of the rebels. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of New-York were thrown the to right, in the woods, and the First and Second Ohio and the Second New-York to the left in advance.

The thirty-pound Parrott gun was planted in the middle of the road, and at ten minutes past six it threw two shells into the battery of the enemy, but without eliciting any response. Ten minutes after, we heard firing on our left from RICHARDSON'S column, which was continued at intervals for two hours, but without eliciting any reply.

Our column remained silent, firing now and then a gun, and at twenty minutes to eight, AYRES' Battery, formerly SHERMAN'S, fired five or six rounds into the enemy, but without response. At a quarter before nine shots were rapidly exchanged between the opposing skirmishers, and GARDNER, of Lacrosse, belonging to the Rhode Island Regiment, was reported killed.

At about ten o'clock heavy clouds of dust showed that reinforcements were coming up to the rebels from Manassas, and was continued through the next three or four hours.

At 11 o'clock AYRES' Battery went to the front; the Sixty-ninth, New-York, was ordered to deploy into the field in front, and firing was heard from HUNTER'S Division, on the extreme right, far in advance.

The Ohio regiments were pushed forward with the Second New-York, and ran upon a masked battery of four guns, which killed and wounded quite a number of both. Of the latter, MICHAEL MCCARTY, Sergeant of Company H, was wounded, and afterwards was reported dead. Lieut. DEMSEY received a slight wound. Some twenty or thirty of the Ohio regiment broke and run, but the rest stood firm, as did the Second New-York.

CARLISLE'S Battery was brought to the front on the right, and soon drove the rebels out of the masked battery.

It was now 11½ o'clock, when HUNTER'S column appeared across the Run, advancing on the flank of the rebels, and the engagement soon became very active in his position. He kept steadily advancing, pouring in a steady fire of artillery and musketry.

The whole Brigade under TYLER was ordered forward to his support. The Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New-York, the First, Second, and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin were sent in. A constant roll of musketry marked HUNTER'S advance, and the artillery from our column played incessantly on the flank of the rebels. So far as I could see, the latter were pushed backward a considerable distance to the road directly in front of where I stood, across which they charged twice with the bayonet upon our troops, but were repulsed each time. Our men crossed the road and poured in upon them a terrible fire of artillery and musketry.

I write this at 2½ o'clock, and am compelled to close in order to avail myself of a special messenger to Washington. The fight is still going on with great energy. The rebel batteries have again commenced firing upon us, and their balls and shells fall thick upon the road and in the field which I had selected as my observatory.

Gen. SCHENCK and two batteries are ordered up to repulse an attempt of cavalry to outflank us. I shall try to send the result in a later dispatch.

H. J. R.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—2 P. M.

Fronting Bull's Run is the main battery of the rebels, flanked on each side by slanting batteries, which protect the entire crossing of the creek. The right battery can be flanked, but the left cannot.

Our troops moved onward last night at 6 o'clock, numbering about forty-five thousand. Gen. PATTERSON'S column is reported moving down the Winchester Road with about fifteen thousand men, and is expected to join to-day. Eleven thousand troops left Alexandria this morning, so that by night we shall have a superior force there, although this morning we stood forty-five thousand against sixty thousand rebels.

What was done last night we do not know positively, but I am just in receipt of a report that a battle was commenced last night, and has continued all day.

The frequent discharge of heavy guns can be heard distinctly at Long Bridge, and this has continued since 6 this morning.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—5½ P. M.

This morning a general engagement took place along the entire line. After a terrific fight, with great slaughter on both sides, each and every battery was taken.

The fight progressed most fiercely, and the firing only ceased when the rebels were forced within their Manassas lines.

The principal fight took place three and a half miles this side of Manassas. Couriers have been dispatched for further intelligence, and may be expected in very soon.

This news is corroborated by dispatches now before President LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MANSFIELD. Gen. MANSFIELD says the enemy's guns and equipments are in the hands of our forces.

Now, on to Richmond!

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—8 P. M.

That this city has been in the greatest possible excitement you can well imagine. Bulletins have been received hourly by the President, and at the War Department. Several of them have been made public, being read at the corner of Willard's Hotel to vast crowds, who cheered vehemently, and seemed fairly intoxicated with joy.

Dr. PULLISTON, who has just returned, says that our artillery was played beautifully, and with terrific effect. Very many prominent men were on the field, and others were stationed at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Senator BIGLER was one of the former.

It seems idle to add anything to the detailed account of Mr. RAYMOND, with the exception of what I learn from official sources. Gen. SCOTT received the following from an official courier.

FAIRFAX C. H., 5½ P. M.

The enemy accepted battle in full force. A great battle was fought and a victory won. The rout of the enemy was complete.

The Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvanians, are on their way from Centreville, their time being up. They had legal a right to leave, but there can be but one opinion as to their courage. Dr. PULLISTON met them on their way hither, and accosting the Major of the Regiment, said, "where are you going?" "Home," replied he—"our time is up." "But didn't they want you to stay?" "Oh, yes, they would have been glad of us, but we have done much hard work, and didn't care to stay." Whereupon the Doctor gave him a good blowing up, and went on.

An eye-witness informs me that members of a regiment on the right made a stampede, but were brought up by Col. BLENKER'S regiment, which supported them, and brought them again to order.

The Zouaves, of New-York, were very badly cut up, but behaved with great gallantry, and are spoken of by all as being worthy of the highest praise.

I hope to send later confirmatory news.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21—11½ P. M.

Quartermaster SAMPSON, of the New-York Thirty-first, has just come in. He left Mr. RAYMOND at Fairfax Court-house. Mr. SAMPSON agrees with Dr. RAY, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in the belief that the battle will be renewed to-morrow. Col. HUNTER, who was shot through his cheek, has arrived, and though seriously, is not mortally wounded.

From all accounts it is evident that this has been the greatest battle ever fought on this continent. It has resulted in serious mortality on both sides.

Col. HUNTER'S column did most of the fighting, and suffered very severely. Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island, is reported dead.

It would be gratifying to know of the safety of several Senators and hosts of Representatives who were spectators, and who have not been heard from. HOWARD.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

An arrival from the battle-field, as late as 5½ o'clock, says that the conflict was being carried on with vigor and success beyond Bull's Run, and three miles in advance of the battle-field of last Thursday. Reports of cannonding were heard here so late as 10 o'clock this evening, and it is supposed that our troops were still engaging the enemy at or near Manassas Junction.

From the thousand and one rumors around the city, it is impossible to send anything reliable. Each man tells a different story, and all profess to have been eye-witnesses to the events they narrate. It is certain, however, that there has been a desperate and destructive fight, and that the contest has been equally stubborn on both sides. The supremacy of the cavalry of the rebels gave them great advantage. They charged repeatedly upon our infantry, and caused great harm. The Fire Zouaves sustained several of these charges, and were finally broken.

It is now 12 o'clock. Mr. RAYMOND has not yet reached Washington. LEO.

BULLETINS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The following bulletins were received in official quarters, during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Run:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, July 21—11 A. M.

There is rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11:40.—The fighting is very heavy, and apparently more on our left wing.

11:50.—There is evidently a battle toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run, and a little north. The firing is very rapid and heavy.

1:45.—Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer.

2 P. M.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

2:45 P. M.—The firing is a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I can judge.

3 P. M.—The firing has ceased ten minutes since.

3:35 P. M.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle, which has been so gloriously fought for the old Stars and Stripes, and from all indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, July 21—3:50 P. M.

Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster BARTON, of the Second Regiment of Michigan, has just passed, and says that the officers, men, and citizens at Centreville say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place, three and a half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the Secessionist lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every moment.

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, July 21—4 P. M.

Gen. McDOWELL has ordered the reserves now here under Col. MILES to advance to the Bridge over Bull's Run, on the Warrenton road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. MILES is now three or four miles from here, directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE—4:45 P. M.

Two of our couriers have returned, but are unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDOWELL. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries, and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 P. M.—Another dispatch says that the Nationals have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at 4 o'clock and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from apparently reliable source, says that the column under Col. HEINTZELMAN has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and has opened fire on their entrenched camp, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights.

The head-quarters of the Army is inaccessible to-night, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. SCOTT and Staff, and other distinguished gentlemen.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.

CENTREVILLE, Sunday, July 21, *via* Fairfax Court House, Sunday, July 21.

We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At 2½ o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for march, and at 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired by a thirty-pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on.

At Gen. McDOWELL'S head-quarters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right, to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnoisance, and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected to-day or to-morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign.

If Gen. JOHNSON has not yet formed a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, he will be entirely cut off by this manœuvre. Thrown back upon the mountains, his army will become utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. And if he has formed a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD, it opens our communication with Gen. PATTERSON'S column; and thus reinforced, the National army can crush out opposition.

If we are driven back the army can retreat upon Centreville, and keep open the communication with Washington. If Gen. BEAUREGARD remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endangered, and Manassas Junction being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by railroads, a movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond.

The only danger the National troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. BEAUREGARD upon Centreville, interrupting communications and cutting off our supplies. But this manœuvre would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies, and placing himself in an exhausted country, and between the National troops and the Potomac.

The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is now out.

All the New-York regiments will follow this example.

For five hours one steady column of troops passed through Centreville.

The *morale* of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description.

It is supposed that Gen. BEAUREGARD'S forces are larger than ours.

A battle is imminent at any moment, but it may not take place till to-morrow night.

Telegraphic wires are rapidly following the Army, and offices were opened this morning at Fairfax Court-house, with Messrs. BUELL and BENTON as Army operators.

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July, 21.

The most intense excitement is everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of the event is immediately surrounded to relate his observations.

The demand for intelligence is insatiable, and unauthenticated rumors prevails, which serve to confuse the truth.

The smoke from the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run, to witness the battle. One of them reports Col. HUNTER, of the Third Cavalry, acting as Major-General, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all qurrters that Col. CAMERON, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, were killed.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 21.

The orders to move yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, were countermanded till early this morning, our troops meantime cutting a road through the woods, in order to flank the enemy's batteries.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch that the fighting was renewed at Bull's Run this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the Secessionists to the Junction.

The city is wild with joy.

Firing was heard in this city to-day from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 till about 3. There was a cessation till nearly 5, and at 7 this evening the reverberation of cannon was again audible.

A gentleman who arrived to-night says at 3 o'clock this afternon the Second and Third New-Jersey Regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna, the First sending their baggage back to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there is much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camps.

It is not doubted in military quarters that Gen. JOHNSTON was enabled to effect a junction with the Confederates some time during yesterday.

Official dispatches were sent to Gen. McDOWELL at 2 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment passed over into Virginia this morning, the band playing "Dixie," amid the cheers of the soldiers and citizens.

Gen. McDOWELL has caused the following order to be issued:

"Capt. VARIAN'S Battery of Light Artillery, attached to the Eighth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, State Militia, having completed the period of its enlistment, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and will march to Alexandria and report to Gen. RUNYON, to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

The material of the Battery will be turned over to the Ordnance officer of this command."

This battery, it will be recollected, started from New-York within 24 hours' notice. It has at all times rendered prompt, willing and efficient service, and gained the approbation of high military gentlemen.

The body of private BLACK, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, State Militia, who was accidentally shot two months ago, went forward to-day, under an escort, to his relatives in Brooklyn.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, which arrived last night from Fort Pickens, brought on four passengers, viz: Lieut. McCRAY, of the United States Army, who was discharged by Col. BROWN, commander at Fort Pickens, owing to his secession principles, (he was born in Virginia;) Mr. SIMMONS, First Lieutenant of the United States steam gun-boat *Huntsville*, who fell down the hold of the vessel and injured his spine; also a fireman of the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, who returns sick, and a volunteer belonging to Col. WILSON'S Regiment.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE TO THE SOUTHERN "CONGRESS."

RICHMOND, VA., *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 20.

The Message commences as follows:

In my Inaugural I called attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. It is now only necessary to call attention to such facts which have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defence.

He then congratulates Congress on the accession to the Confederacy of three equal sovereign States. (Mentioning the several States.) It was deemed advisable to remove the several departments and archives to Richmond, to which place Congress already removed the seat of Government. After the adjournment of Congress, the aggressive movements of the enemy induced prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac, sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital.

The rapid progress of the last few months, stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln Government were concealed, and they are now fully revealed. The Message of their President and the action of their Congress at the present session confess the intention for the subjugation of the seceding States by a war of folly which is equaled only by its wickedness. It is a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result. Whilst the dire calamities cannot be avoided by us, it will fall with double severity on themselves. Commencing in March last with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of the seven States, which organized the Confederate Government, persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was dispersed by a *posse comitatus*, and continuing in the successive months the false representations that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the basis of the Constitution, the President of the United States succeeded in deluding the people of those States into the belief that it was the purpose of this Government, not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not the defence of our liberties, but the subjugation of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which the impression was created, the act by which they were devised, and the perfidy by which they were executed, are already known. Could it be supposed they would make openly their success a subject of boast and self-laudation in the Executive message?

Fortunately for the truth of history, LINCOLN'S Message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, in violation of an armistice, of which he confesses to have been informed only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with a knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina, of an intended ruse for the accomplishment of the object, and, quoting from the Inaugural, there could be no conflict unless these States were the agressors, he proceeds to declare his conduct as in the past for the future, was the performance of this promise, which could not be misunderstood. In defiance of our statement that he gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet, he charges these States with being the assailants of the Union of the States. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pretence. LINCOLN expresses concern that some foreign nations have so shaped their actions, as if they supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. He abandons the further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and decisive, and confesses even an increased force might be demanded. These enormous preparations, a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation, compelled to abandon the pretence of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and driven to the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved, they recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection, By the embargo and blockade, by which all commerce between the two is cut off, they repudiated the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are now waging an indiscriminate war upon them, with a savage ferocity unknown to modern civilization.

He compares the present invasion to that of Great Britain of 1781, (?) which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at the outrages committed on defenceless females by those pretending to be our fellow-citizens, and will depict the horror which they regard the deliberate malignity which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, make a special war on the sick, women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure.

The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fury of the battle, by a careful deviation of an attack from hospitals, are now outraged by the Government, which pretends to desire to continue fraternal connections. Such outrages admit of no retaliations unless the actual perpetrators are requited.

Col. TAYLOR'S mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*, and to inform Mr. LINCOLN of our determined purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. LINCOLN'S promised reply has not yet been received.

Reference is made to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually termed the "Border Slave States," which cannot properly be withheld from notice. Our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of these States, which expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorize hostilities against them. A large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, and if they were unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority and a declaration of martial law, some of them at least, would joyfully unite with us. But they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us. These are facts of which the daily recurring events warrant the assertion that the President of the United States, in refusing to recognize in those, our late sister States, the right of refraining from an attack on us, justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution.

The new Constitutional relation between the States and General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the Mefsage, that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the *habeas corpus*, delegating that power to military commanders at discretion; and both these propositions claim respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of opinion of the same paper, that it is proper in order to execute the laws, that the same single law made to meet the extreme tendencies of the citizens for liberty; that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed the connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitutional liberty, with a people in whose presence such avowals could be paraded.

Our operations on the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The forces hitherto raised have proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. With the exception of those fortified islands whose defences is effectually aided by the preponderation of naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of these States, and now at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. The forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate. On account of the invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, a corresponding increase of our forces becomes necessary.

The message refers to the abundant crops with which we have been cheered, the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption. The citizens manifest laudable pride in upholding their independence, unaided by any resources other than their own, and the subscription to the loan proposed by the Government, cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably exceed that sum.

[Owing to some unexplained cause, the remainder of the "message" has failed to come to hand.]

JEFF. DAVIS' PRIVATEERS.

Arrival of Another Recaptured Prize Vessel—The Commanding Officer and Two of His Mates Killed and Thrown Overboard.

The schooner *S. J. Waring*, of Brook Haven, SMITH, master, hence for Montevideo, July 4, with an assorted cargo, came up to the City yesterday P. M., and we gather the following intelligence from those on board:

On the third day out from port, the 7th inst., when [illegible] miles from Sandy Hook, in lat. 29°, long. 69°, was brought to by the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis*, which sent a boat full of men alongside, and ordered the Captain of the schooner to haul down the United States flag, and declared her a prize to the C. S. A. They ransacked the vessel, and took from her what they wanted—such as charts, quadrant, provisions, crockery, &c., and after returning to the schooner a second time, they put a prize-crew of five men on board without arms, and took away Capt. FRANCIS SMITH, the two mates and two seamen, leaving the steward, two seamen and Mr. BASSE KINNON, a passenger, on board. The prize-crew were MONTAGUE O'NEIL, a Charleston pilot, in command; one named STEVENS, as mate, and MALCOLM LUNT as second mate, and two men.

At 3 P. M. the schooner was headed South—probably for Charleston or near by. The remaining crew and the passenger were in hopes of a recapture by some United States vessel, and made themselves agreeable and sociable to the privateersmen, and in consequence they suspected nothing until the night of the 16th of July, when 50 miles to the southward of Charleston.

Seeing no prospect of their hopes being realized, and the prize captain and first mate being asleep in their berths, and the second mate at the wheel, the others dozing or asleep, the preconcerted plan was carried into effect by the steward, WILLIAM THOMAS, (colored,) killing the three with a hatchet, and throwing the bodies overboard. It was all finished in five minutes. One of the remaining men was tied up that night, and both were released in the morning, on promise to help work the vessel, and were treated accordingly.

After retaking the vessel the charge of her devolved on the steward. Neither he or the rest understood navigation, but having once got hold of the land he brought her safely up to pilot ground, when Mr. CHARLES E. WARNER, of the pilot-boat *Jane*, took charge of her.

One of the schooner's men, DONALD MCLEOD, refused to assist in her recapture, the whole duty falling on the steward. She has anchored off the Battery.

The names of the schooner's men are as follows:

WM. TILLMAN, steward.

WM. STERDING, seaman who assisted.

DONALD MCLEOD, seaman who refused.

The prisoners on board are named JAMES MELROSE, of South Carolina, and JAMES DAWSETT, of New-Jersey, who appears to be an innocent sort of person.

Officers NESBITT, SULLIVAN and GUERNER, of the Harbor Police, arrested the prisoners and also brought ashore the steward.

There was no insurance on the vessel. She was built in Port Jefferson, L. I., in 1853, and is owned by JONAS SMITH & Co. of this City.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. DORSETT, ONE OF THE PRIVATEER'S CREW.

JAMES E. DORSETT and JAMES MELROSE, the two privateersmen, are confined in the cells of the Detectives' office. DORSETT is an intelligent young man, quite prepossessing in manner. He cheerfully answered all questions which were put to him last evening by our reporter. He said:

I was born in New-Jersey, and on the 4th of March last shipped at Jersey City on the schooner *Stagg*, for a voyage to Key West. Our cargo was taken in at Pier No. 36 East River, and we reached Key West and Bay Port, Fla., early in May. It was determined that our return cargo should be cedar, and about the 10th of May we went to Cedar Keys for a load, but our vessel was detained there by the sub-sheriff, as security for a debt alleged to be due them by Mr. ASHBAR, her owner.

A man named VAUGHAN, acting as agent for the cedar dealers, was dispatched to New-York in relation to the seizure, and a day or two after his departure, some people from Bay Port came on board the schooner and unbent the foresail and main sail, which they carried ashore. A few days after that, Capt. TUCKER, of Fernandina, came over to Bay Port and took possession of all the Northern vessels at the latter place as prizes to the Southern Confederacy. Three vessels were seized in all. The *Stagg*, *Annie Smith* and *Daniel Townsend*. The officers and crews of these prizes, by direction of Capt. TUCKER, were all put on board a small schooner, (excepting VAN DOREN TOWNSEND, brother of the captain of the *Daniel Townsend*, and myself, who were forcibly retained,) and told to make the best of their way North. They were sent off with a small stock of provisions, barely sufficient for a few days' subsistence on short allowance.

After the departure of our companions, TOWNSEND and myself were carried to Fernandina, where we received urgent offers to enlist in the secession Army. These we firmly declined, and remained on board the vessel. After a few days, Capt. TAYLOR raised a company of 40 men, and conveyed them to Bay Port to protect the seized vessels, as it was believed that the United States steamer *Crusader* would attempt to retake them. All this time I had been serving my captors in the capacity of cook. We did not long remain as a guard for the prizes, but were soon relieved by another company from Fernandina, to which place Capt. TUCKER returned us. We had been thus far treated kindly during our involuntary captivity, and Capt. TUCKER seemed so well pleased with us that he promised to pay us for our services and send us home. This promise he subsequently refused to fulfil, and renewed his offers of enlisting in the Secession Army. I told him that I would not become a soldier, and TOWNSEND also objected. The Captain then told TOWNSEND that he should appoint him a ship-keeper, and detail him to watch his brother's vessel. He also informed me that I could have that night to think over his offer of enlisting, and that he would see me next day. Accordingly, the following morning, he sent for me, and finding me persistent in my desire to go home, placed a paper in my hand which proved to be a notice that I had been drafted as a soldier.

That very day, the steamer *Cecil* came into port from Savannah, Geo., and I determined, if possible, to escape by her. I, therefore, at the first opportunity, stole away, and concealed myself on board of that vessel, remaining in my hiding-place until she left. After getting fairly at sea, I emerged from confinement, and paid for a deck-passage to Savannah, where I arrived the latter part of May.

At Savannah I put up at a sailor's boarding-house, kept by a man named RAY, where I remained until my means were entirely exhausted, being unable to find conveyance North. RAY discovering that I was penniless, said I had better join the Southern Army, and conducted me to a shipping-master's office, who pressed my distechlination to enter the service, but RAY said I must ship, as I owed him money which he could not afford to lose these hard times. The proposition was then made me to join the privateer, *Savannah*, which I was informed was fitting out in Charleston Harbor. Three or four Northern men were there also, in the same predicament as myself, and after consultation we decided to sign the shipping articles. In taking this step, we believed that the privateer would soon fall into the hands of a United States

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

REVENUES OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Remarkable Speech of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, at Augusta, Ga.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF KING COTTON.

What the South has to Hope, and the Rest of Mankind to Fear.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at least three thousand persons assembled on the College Green, of whom a large number were ladies.

Mr. STEPHENS was escorted to his seat by Mayor MAY and a number of distinguished gentlemen. Judge STEARNS presided, and introduced the eloquent orator to those who so anxiously awaited his remarks. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RICHMOND COUNTY: I appear before you to-day in the discharge of a duty assigned me by the Confederate Congress. I am rejoiced to see so many persons out—persons of all classes and ages, men as well as women. It is true that the subjects upon which I am to address you to-day concern mostly—most directly—the men, and a particular class of men at that—I mean the cotton-planters—interesting all alike. The questions involved are questions which concern all alike. They involve the peace of the country—her political and social existence. All, therefore, do well to be here. We are involved in a war—the most important war that the country has been involved in since the revolution of our fathers—since American Independence was declared. We have had many wars since. We have had Indian wars with the different tribes; we had a small French war; we have had a second war with the mother country. Many, perhaps, who hear me to-day were engaged in that conflict. But this is war far transcending every other war, in magnitude and consequence—the consequences that will result from it.

REMINDS THEM THAT SOLDIERS MUST BE CLOTHED AND FED.

My business to-day is to unfold to you the exigencies of this war and its requirements. The Congress, it is known to you, provided for raising 100,000 men. Nobly, gallantly, and patriotically has that call been responded to, and is now being responded to. Thousands and tens of thousands (the exact number I am not now able to state to you) have gone to the battle-field. These men, however, must be clothed; they must be fed; they must be armed; they must be equipped. Wars can be sustained not by men alone; it requires men and money. The gallant volunteers have responded on their part. The questions upon which I am to address you to-day relate to the importance of raising the necessary amounts of money to meet these requisitions.

Upon the adjournment of the Congress from Montgomery to Richmond, the estimate was for 100,000 men for the first fiscal year.

THINKS FIFTY MILLIONS A LARGE AMOUT—IN AN QUANDARY.

The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was $50,000,000—a large amount. This amount must be raised. How to do it, is the question. But since that adjournment, since that estimate, this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of 100,000 men, we may have to send 200,000 to meet the enemy; instead of $50,000,000, we may have, and the probability is that we shall have to raise $100,000,000; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was $50,000,000, and whatever number of men and whatever amount of money shall be necessary must be raised. We do not intend to be subjugated. Mr. LINCOLN has increased his call from 75,000 to 400,000 men. He has increased his demand for money from the $5,000,000 first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect), and asks his Congress, now in session, for $400,000,000. Whether he will raise his men or his money, I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises 400,000 men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his $400,000,000, we must raise enough to meet it.

GETS PLUCKY—A NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is a war of political and social existence, and unless we intend to be overridden, and beaten down, and subjugated, and to become the vassals of his mercenaries and myrmidons, we must, every one of us—every man, every boy, and every woman—be prepared to do our duty. Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon a reasonable estimate, at least 700,000 fighting men. Whether all these will be required to drive back his armed myrmidons, I know not; but if they are, every man must go to the battle-field. He may think, and doubtless does, that 400,000 men will intimidate, subjugate, and overrun us. He should recollect, however, as we should, and reverentially, too, that the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but it is God that gives the victory.

BECOMES A HISTORIAN FROM THERMOPYLÆ TO JOHN HANCOCK IN ONE LEAP.

Four hundred thousand may be a formidable army against us; but it is not as formidable as the 5,000,000 led by DARIUS against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence, and for liberty. We have an example worthy of our imitation. Six hundred thousand Persians invaded Greece. These small States could bring against them but 11,000, all told. The 11,000 met the hosts of Persia, not the 600,000, but all that could be brought against them on the common plain. The 11,000, with valorous hearts, fighting for home, fighting for country, fighting for everything dear to freedom, put to flight the hosts of Persia, leaving 60,000 slain upon the field. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening prospects, (nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but 3,000,000, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world)—animated by these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary War, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we, since we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking.

We simply wish to govern ourselves as we please. We simply stand where our Revolutionary fathers stood in '76. We stand upon the great fundamental principle announced on the Fourth of July, 1776, and incorporated in the Declaration of Independence—that great principle that announced that the Government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In the announcement of this principle, the delegates from Massachusetts, and from Rhode Island, and from Connecticut, and from all the Northern States, united with the delegates from the Old Dominion, and from the Palmetto State, and from Georgia, the youngest and last of the colonies, then not numbering more than fifty thousand of population—they united in this declaration of the delegates from all the States or Colonies, and for the maintenance of it they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—Massachusetts side by side with Georgia, JOHN HANCOCK at their head, and, strange to say, to-day, the people of Massachusetts and the Northern States are reversing the position of our fathers, and are demanding to rule, to govern, to coerce, to subjugate us against our consent.

BECOMES AMIABLE—THE "MUDSILLS" IGNORED IN THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We wish no quarrel with them. After the establishment of the great principle, after the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, in the treaty of 1783, when each State was recognized as independent, we were not recognized by Great Britain as a nationality, but the independence of each Colony or State was recognized by itself—Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Connecticut and Virginia, each one by itself; each one was sovereign, sovereign and independent. They made a common cause to achieve individual and separate sovereign existence.

After the Revolutionary War they entered into a constitutional compact—that Constitution that we have ever admired—that Constitution to the maintenance of which I have devoted so much of my life.

We entered into that Constitution with this people. Almost from the beginning a large party in the North were against it; and, as a Southern man, in passing, I may be excused for claiming, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States was mainly the work of Southern hands. It is true, the delegates from the Northern States joined us in the Convention of 1787 that made it; but the first programme, the outline of the Constitution as we now have it, was proposed by the distinguished member from Carolina, Mr. PINCKNEY. Another programme, which was said to be the basis of the Constitution, was introduced by Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia. The Northern men, with a few exceptions, did not favor that form of Government. The Constitution, therefore, reserving sovereignty to the people, constituting a limited Government with an Executive bound by law, with a Legislature bound by law, with State sovereignty maintained to its fullest extent, with a Judiciary bound by fundamental law, with every officer, from the highest to the lowest bound by law—this great bulwark of constitutional liberty was the work mainly of Southern hands. MADISON is styled the father of it. Not a single pillar in the temple, not a single arch in this grand building was laid, or reared, or constructed by Northern men.

They had able members in the Convention. I detract nothing from their merits. They show forth as great lights in the Revolutionary War. I name but two—FRANKLIN and HAMILTON; men of transcendent talents, men of genius; but neither of them contributed anything to the formation of the Constitution. Mr. HAMILTON was for a different mode of Government; he was against the form adopted, and actually quit the Convention before it was made. It is true that afterward, when the Convention was agreed upon and submitted to the people, he lent all the power of his gigantic intellect, and all the favor of his pure and lofty patriotism to the establishment of the Government; but he differed in theory from the work that was done, and afterward attempted to incorporate, by construction, many of his original ideas. But what I claim before you as a Southern orator is, and I am proud of it, that the Constitution that made the old United States what they were, under which they prospered as no other nation ever has prospered, and under which they run the rapid and high career in National glory—this Constitution was the work of Southern hands mainly. And during the time of our political existence, the Administration of the Government was mostly under Southern hands and Southern policy. But, after it was adopted, reserving State sovereignty, reserving popular sovereignty, upon the idea that all power political resides with the people and emanates from the people; that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, every man, whatever be his *status* in society; every citizen stands upon equality in law. It was the grand principle of which we boasted. These are the grand ideas of American Constitutional Liberty, of which we are proud; these are the principles taught by our fathers to their sons, and they were the work mainly of Southern hands.

But soon after this Constitution was formed a large party in the North commenced, as I have said, by construction, to torture and twist the Constitution from its proper and legitimate meaning, to gain power indirectly. I have not time to go through the history of the country. It is enough to say it ripened within the last few years, and came to maturity under the organization of that party now in power—that party which now has the destiny of the United States in its hand—known as the Republican Party. Seven States of the North finally utterly repudiated the most important feature in it—a feature without which, I am told in the language of Judge STORY, the Constitution never would have been made. I mean that obligation the Northern States entered into to return fugitive slaves from our country. Seven States arrayed themselves—perhaps more—seven at least, arrayed themselves in open, palpable violation of this known portion of the compact. We appealed to them—we believe, it was best for all the States, as WASHINGTON presided over the Convention that made the Constitution, that all the States should remain in the Union, faithfully performing, each one for itself, the obligations of this Constitution.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA—THE SOUTH NEVER VIOLATES HER OBLIGATIONS!—HE STRIKES A TRAGIC ATTITUDE.

This was the Southern idea. We made our appeals for years to them to come up and fulfill their obligations. From the beginning of the Government, the man cannot rise up and charge the South with ever violating, in the slighting degree, their obligations. We never asked Congress to do anything against the interests of the Northern States; we never wished to interfere with them at all. We rested upon the great principle that each State should govern itself; that they should govern themselves as they pleased, and let us govern ourselves as we please. This was the position of the South, and we made the same appeal to them for years; and only when this party came to maturity, and when so many States openly disregarded the Constitution, when they got the Government in their hands, it was then the South thought it necessary to look out for new safeguards for security. It was then she resumed her sovereign powers. It was then she became satisfied that the people of the North would not fulfill their portion of the obligation, and even then we believed it would be better for them and us to live on together, each and all doing their duty, but they would not discharge their duty. We said we would even try it, and even then sent Commissioners to them with the olive branch of peace. Our overtures were disregarded, and hence this war.

But the point I present to you is, that we stand now where our revolutionary fathers stood. All we ask is, to be permitted to govern ourselves as we please; and for one, I declare to you to-day, you may think of it as you please, the people of the South may decide it as they please, but as for one, I would never surrender this principle, though every valley from here to the Potomac should run with Southern blood, and every hill-top be bleached with Southern bones. [Tremendous applause.] Home, firesides, life, friends and luxuries are dear, but there is something dearer to a true man than life, and home, and all. It is honor and independence. [Applause.] Let the enemy, therefore, make his calculation as wide and broad as he pleases. I say every true Southern heart is impressed with the magnitude of the responsibility at any and every cost. Our fathers pledged life, honor and fortune for this principle, and I know we are not the degenerate sons, nor are we the degenerate daughters of the noble matrons of that day, that would sacrifice, lose, or surrender these principles at a less cost.

The men are ample; the means to support them is the subject upon which I am to address you, and how is the the money to be raised. War, I tell you, costs blood as well as treasure. Have we the means? Can we cope with the North? That is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property within the Confederate States, upon the last minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we could therefore raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive property. It is to the latter we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war, generally, all business is interrupted. In this particular of productive capital, perhaps there is no people in the world more favored under heaven, and for which we ought to be grateful, not boastful; and it is one of those blessings for which we should return thanks. No nation in the world, with the same population, has such a continuous annual productive capital.

WHAT THE NORTH WAS—HE PREDICTS A LA JEREMIAH.

I have not stated the wealth of the North, but it is not my purpose to detract from it. They were a people of wealth. Most of it, however, came from their connection and trade with us. They were an ingenious and manufacturing people. We are an agricultural people. Their interests and ours were blended together. Our prosperity enabled them to become prosperous, and their States grew up by our trade and commerce. Most of their wealth, when you come to estimate it, was nothing but profits derived from our trade. Cut off that trade. Most of the wealth of the State of New-York—and that State alone is estimated to be worth four hundred millions of dollars (that is the taxable property of the State of New-York)—and in what does it consist? Close up the harbor; cut off manufactures. What does it consist in? Bricks and mortar—nothing else. And if the war lasts as long as the siege of Troy, in what will their wealth consist? It will disappear: for the bricks and mortar will be worth no more, unless there are tenants and the profits derived from labor, than the bricks and mortar in the arid plains of Babylon.

Sixty-one millions of New-England capital consisted alone in cotton manufactures and cotton spindles. These factories look to us for our raw materials. This capital is now literally paralyzed; it is dead capital; and will be as long as this war lasts. Of their nominal produce I do not now speak. Woolens, hats, shoes or silks, or every variety of dress I see before me, from the crowns of the heads of the fair ladies to the soles of their feet, all, nearly all are supplied by the North, and there are eleven millions of annual product from the sales of cotton goods alone. All this will be cut off, and other things will be equally cut off.

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility which rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this: The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Their wealth was but the accumulation deposited from our commerce, just as the delta of the Nile was enriched above the lands of any other portion of Egypt, by the deposit of rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains and deposited in it. The riches, money and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. LINCOLN is to get his $500,000,000 I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through; but at present it is sufficient to say that Mr. LINCOLN has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine.

But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. We live in a heaven-favored land, for all the cereals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world—wheat, rye, oats and corn in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig-tree, the pomegranate and the vine. Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee. We, therefore, have the means, under the blessings of Heaven, to support ourselves and keep upon the field every variety of cattle suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can grow bread enough to support our people and keep from 100,000 to 200,000 men in the field. Let the blockade last, let the Western people be cut off from trade with us, and within the eleven Southern States we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather than to be subjugated and become vassals of LINCOLN'S power, fight it out beleaguered by blockade all around.

OUR CONDITION BEWAILED—STEAM VS. COTTON—UNFORTUNATELY CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, WHEN WILL THE BLOCKADE BE RAISED.

But this is not our only capacity. We grow supplies that the nations of the earth must have—that is, the cotton. What the North is to do without it, as I have said, I cannot say. Hundreds of thousands are dependent upon it for their daily bread, and these people are now turned out of employment. Perhaps they are the men who, for want of bread, have joined in this unnatural and suicidal war, which will be to them as disastrous as to us. In England, perhaps, not less than five millions of people depend upon cotton for their daily bread; in France, several hundred thousands, if not millions (I am not particular in my statistics.) And, when you come to take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tunnage employed in this trade, you will be still more surprised. Why, in the United States there are 40,000 seamen engaged in the transportation of cotton alone. And if you take into account the numbers in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Bremen engaged in it, you will find that it will amount to not less than ten millions of people, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of money capital engaged in it. This, therefore, is an element of great power—the great motor of the commerce of the world. We grow it. There is no part of the world that grows it as we do. We supply the markets of the world—they must have it.

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot, to-day, tell you how the blockade is to be raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it. Steam is powerful, but steam is far short in its power to the tremendous power of cotton. If you look out upon the ocean to-day, and inquire into the secret agency of commerce, you will find that it is cotton that drives it, and the spindles and looms, from those in your own State to the remotest corners in the world—it is this element of cotton that drives them; and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. [Applause.]

Upon a reasonable and ordinary estimate, we grow four millions of bales of cotton. I am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The proposition that the Government makes is not to tax the people. The object of a wise and good Government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every exigency. The proposition the Government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce. In the grain-growing sections the members of Congress solicit the loan in grain, army subsistence, meat, corn, wheat, and flour. We are not a grain-growing country. Our supply is cotton. I address you, therefore, solely on the subject of cotton.

TELLS THEM WHAT THEY MAY "COUNT" ON—A MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.

The object is to get along with as little tax as possible; but, my countrymen, do not suppose the Government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the Government does not intend to be subjugated, and if we do not raise the money by loans, if the people do not contribute, I tell you we intend to have the money, and taxation will be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every life and dollar in the country will be demanded rather than you and every one of us shall be overrun by the enemy. [Applause.] On that you may count. The Government, while it desires to carry on the war, establish your independence, and maintain the Government, at the same time wishes to do it in such a way as not to cripple industry; and while our men are in the field fighting the battles of their country, their brethren at home are discharging an equal duty, so that no serious detriment to public property will be sustained; and we have the element to do this that no other people in the world have.

Now, then, if four millions of bales of cotton are made, upon an average price they will bring two hundred millions of dollars. If the cotton-planter will but lend, not give—lend to the Government the proceeds of but one-half—that will be one hundred millions of dollars, double what the Government wants, or did want when we adjourned—quite enough to keep two hundred thousand men in the field—the balance you can use as you please.

FOR FEAR THEY WILL NOT OR CANNOT READ THEMSELVES, HE READS FOR THEM.

I now will read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition, upon which I shall make some comments, for I wish every gentleman to understand it. It is not asking a donation; the Government simply wishes to control the proceeds of your cotton. The Government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest also semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition:

"We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States, that portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hands of our factors, and sold on or before the —— next."

Fix the day of sale as soon as you please; the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please; though I am aware the Government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the meanwhile consult the market. But to proceed:

"And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds to the same amount, bearing eight per cent. interest."

WHAT HE PREFERS—HOW THEY MAY BECOME HIS SAMARITANS.

There is the whole of it. The cotton-planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the Government in the subscription this portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a Committee will be appointed before this meeting adjourns, to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond County, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that Committee, and everybody, subscribe. I prefer you putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales; and I prefer your putting down the proportion of your crop. I want, especially, the number of bales, but would like, also, to know the proportion it bears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence, in this way, of their patriotism, and I believe that the patriotism that puts down two bales, if it be half their crop, gives more, and more patriotically, than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one-half of his, because, as the Saviour said, the woman who gave her mite, gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be but two bales, or fifty bales, or one hundred bales, or five hundred bales.

AN HONEST CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL—CONFEDERATE BONDS NOT WORTH A DIME.

Inquiries have been made of me, and I take this opportunity to answer them: "Whether these bonds will circulate as money—will they pay debts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to answer the purpose of circulation. The bonds are larger than this paper. (A letter sheet.) The obligation is on the upper part of it, and the whole of the lower part is divided into forty squares or checks. In each one of these checks the interest is counted for each six months for twenty years. The checks are called coupons, and all the party holding them has to do, is every six months to clip of the lower coupon, send it to the Treasury, and get his interest. The bond is not suitable to carry in your pocket-book and use. It would wear out. It is intended to represent a fixed capital, or permanent investment—just so much as you can spare from your cotton crop. That is all. Instead of putting your surplus in land, negroes, houses, furniture, useless extravagance, or luxuries, just put it in Confederate bonds.

But while I said it was not intended to circulate or to pay debts, I have not the least doubt that anybody who will sell his crop entire for bonds, will find no difficulty in getting money for them, for they draw interest, and are better than money; and any man holding a note will give it up and take a bond, for a note draws but seven per cent., and this draws eight. I have no doubt that all minors' and trust property will soon be invested in it. The entire amount of private funds in the State of Georgia, on private loans, I suppose, is ten or twenty millions of dollars, at 7 per cent. All that amount will immediately find its way into these bonds, and hence a planter who sells his entire crop, and needs money, can get it from the money lenders upon these bonds.

I have been frequently asked if these bonds were good. Well, I want to be equally frank upon that point. If we succeed, if we establish our independence, if we are not overridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitancy in telling you it is the best Government stock in the world that I know of. It is eight per cent. interest; and if we succeed in a short time, in a few years, if not more than one hundred millions or two hundred millions are issued, I have but little doubt they will command a considerable premium. The old United States stock (six per cent. bonds) five years ago commanded fifteen and sixteen per cent., and went as high as twenty per cent. Take the Central Railroad. The stock of that company commands 15 per cent. premium now. These bonds pay eight per cent., semi-annually; therefore, if there is a short war, these bonds very soon will command fifteen or twenty per cent.; but candor also compels me to state that if LINCOLN overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will not be worth a single dime, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. If we are overrun, they will be worth just as much as anything else you have, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. [Laughter.] So that is the whole of it.

THE WAR TO LAST UNTIL THE MILLENNIUM.

Let us, then, come up and contribute what we can. I say to the planters that I do not wish to urge anybody, but let everybody discharge his duty to the country as he feels it. But upon this subject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inquiry with me, how long I think the war will last—whether or not it will be a short one? Well, my countrymen, I will tell you this, that it is known only to the Ruler of events. It is curtained from mortal knowledge and mortal vision. I know not; I would not know if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is it is going to last until the enemy is whipped and driven from our soil. [Tremendous applause.] And it will require men and money to do it, and the best way to make it a short war is to send men into the field, and to raise means enough to support them in the field to drive the enemy out. This is the best way. This is the way to make it a short war, and in this the cotton-planters can contribute; and when I tell you it is an uncertain war, I cannot account for its duration upon any rational principle. It is a fanatical war, and whenever fanaticism gets control of reason, you can make no speculation in regard to it.

ALECK'S OPINION OF THE WAR.

This is a war against reason in every sense of the term. In the first place, many of those engaged in it are engaged in a crusade nominally to ameliorate the condition of a portion of our population. They are engaged in a crusade to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal. It is impious in that a great deal of the fanaticism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that source. Such an effort never could succeed, were they to overrun and drive us away. These very people would do as some are now reported to be doing in Virginia, (of which I neither affirm or deny the truth,)—capture the black population and send them off to Cuba for sale. But there is one thing certain, that they can no more carry their fanatical subjugates than they can make the Savannah run to the mountains; for the Great Creator—the Ruler of the heavens and the earth—He that made and fashioned him—made one inferior to the other, and made some to differ from others.

This fanatical sentiment of the North will no more make the negro equal to the white man than it will make the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. It is a war against the interests of those who wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by it, the New-England States will suffer the most. Their trade cut off, their supplies cut off, their source of wealth cut off, where are they to trade hereafter? We furnish them a market no other people in the world do. They cannot sell their goods to Great Britain, for they are supplied by British manufactories. Nor can they furnish Germany or France. Out of these two hundred and fifty millions of goods they sold, they did not send ten millions to the Old World. It all came to the South. We are their market.

ALECK QUOTES.

We wished to continue to trade with them, but they would not perform their part of the compact, and carried out the old adage of the "man who cut off his nose to spoil his face," [laughter,] and I cannot account for it except in the old Roman maxim, that he "whom the gods want to destroy, they first make mad." This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for—that every State Government derived its power from the consent of the governed. These were the principles of HANCOCK, JACKSON, MADISON, RANDOLPH, PINCKNEY, and others. They were the principles their fathers and our fathers united in fighting for; and now they have made them a mockery of all history and the shame of their ancestors. These people are now warring against that principle, and attempting to govern us as King GEORGE did; it is, therefore, an unnatural and irrational and a suicidal war, and you cannot count upon its duration. When a people becomes mad, there is no telling what they will do. It is so in the history of other empires; it was so in France. They say we are revolutionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be a revolution before it is over; but if a change of Government makes revolution, the revolution is at the North.

CURIOUS MODE OF RESCUING THE CONSTITUTION—DOESN'T LIKE LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

At the South our movements from the beginning have been planted upon the principles, as I have told you, of our Revolutionary fathers, and the Confederate States to-day have rescued the Constitution, with some improvements, some changes, all of which we think improvements. They stand to-day the defenders, supporters and maintainers of that Constitution which was the admination and devotion of us all. But a change of govern[illegible] has taken place in the North. The Constitution of our fathers has already been trampled in the dust. From the time Mr. LINCOLN went into his office until to-day it has been but one step after another—one stride after another upon the Constitution of the country. The first thing he did was to call out seventy-five thousand militia. He had no power to do it. The Constitution that MADISON and WASHINGTON, and the patriots of the South as well as the North, gave their consent to—that Constitution that was our admiration—that Constitution the Southern States have rescued, declares that Congress alone shall raise armies.

His next act was to increase the Army to twenty-five thousand men. This he did by an edict. The Constitution says Congress shall increase the Army. After that he increased the Navy to twenty-five thousand. LOUIS NAPOLEON or the Czar of Russia never assumed more dictatorial power. The North responded to it. That Constitution that had my admiration, (and many of you doubtless have heard me upon it, for if there was anything upon which my whole soul rested, and for which I have devoted life and everything dear, it was the Constitution of my country,) that Constitution that the Montgomery Government has rescued, declares that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That was the old Constitution. It is the Constitution we rescued. The Constitution the Confederate States presents to all people, high or low, is the surety to defend them [applause]; but, fellow-citizens, Mr. LINCOLN, by his own edict, has nullified, abrogated, destroyed, trampled under foot this great constitutional right. He has suspended the right of *habeas corpus*; and to-day, if any one in Maryland or Missouri is downtrodden or overriden by his myrmidons, or even in Massachusetts, if any freemen rises up in the land of HANCOCK to-day and says or affirms that the people of the South can govern themselves as they please—that for which Massachusetts, once upon a time, pledged honor and fortune and everything dear—if a freeman was to-day to announce the great truth upon which the Revolution was fought, he would be arrested, put in jail, immured in a dungeon, and the Courts would be closed—he would have no hearing except before a court-martial, and be executed for it.

"OH WAD SOME POWER THE GIFTIE GIE US, TO SEE OURSELS AS OTHERS SEE US."

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war, you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and cowardly mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if, in less than three years, the leaders in this war, if Lincoln and his Cabinet, its head, came to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war [applause]; for human passions when once aroused, are as uncontrolable as the elements about us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law, and the day they framed and ratified these lawless measures of LINCOLN they dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they attempt to check it, LINCOLN and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France.

Why, the conservative sentiment in the North is against this war. When I tell you it is fanatical, I do not mean that all men are fanatics. Just as the sturdiest trees of the forest yield to the blast of the storm, so have the friends of the Constitution yielded at the North. And how is LINCOLN to get these $400,000,000? I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money. That is true. I suppose the North now might raise $100,000,000 in gold and silver. I have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money-lenders are not going to lend it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends, do not lay that flattering unction to your souls. How did the Jacobins raise their money? Why, they laid their hands upon it; and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Secretary of the Treasury cannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head if he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes, and thus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated. They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property.

HE PROPHECIES AND LIKENS HIS CONSTITUTION UNTO SALT.

What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. That is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy Constitutional Government at the North. They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, nurtured by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, to live to light the world, it is to be done in the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] At the North there is anarchy. Property will migrate just as it did in France. That is the end.

How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us—there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war, until we drive them back; and my wish, my idea, my desire, and my counsel would be to raise men enough, immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it. Georgia has already done well. I was always proud of my State—proud of her origin, of her history, of her resources, and proud of her achievements—and I am to-day prouder of her than ever. In this, her country's call, I believe she stands number one in answering it, both in men and money. [Applause.] She has answered nobly; let her answer still. The other States—let all send up men to drive the enemy out; and to the cotton-planters I would say, come up with the cotton to-day. I do not want to embarrass any one, but I would say to you, tell your debtors to wait until you are out of danger. [Applause.]

HE RECOMMENDS HIS OWN LOOSE PRINCIPLES TO HIS HEARERS.

When men come to you crying "Debt! debt! debt!" tell them, as PATRICK HENRY did, when they cried "Beef! beef! beef!"—let your debt wait; let all the machinery of society stand still until Independence is secured. I would say, just as if my house were on fire, "All hands to the buckets; let the flames be extinguished." Let the Courts and everything else stand still, except to administer justice; let us all patriotically wait; let us all put our shoulders to the work and act together with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. That is the way to drive out the enemy, and it will be successful. They rely upon numbers, and they have got them; but I have told you the battle is not to the strong. We rely upon the righteousness and the justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, though they bring two to one, three to one, five to one, or ten to one, as was done in Greece. We rely upon the valor of our men—we rely upon our men fighting for their homes, fire-sides, children, and everything dear to them; and, in such a cause, we have no doubt the God of Battles will smile upon us.

HE FLATTERS THE WOMEN TO PICK THE POCKETS OF THE MEN.

To the ladies I must offer some apology for having said so little to them, and so much to the men, but I told them in the beginning my business was mainly with the men to-day. I was glad to see them here, and I must say that the women, in this great and patriotic cause, are not at all behind the men. The patriotism of the women I believe throughout the country, where I have been—the mothers and daughters—has not been behind the men, but even ahead of them. In Montgomery, when the order came from Gen. BRAGG for ten thousand sand-bags, the women turned out on the Sabbath as well as the week days, and completed the order in a very short time. In other places where volunteer companies have been called out the ladies have made the uniforms in a remarkably short space of time. In my own county, which has raised three hundred and fifty men, the ladies made the uniforms for the last company in two days, and they were ready to go with the rest. The ladies have done their duty as well as the men have. Richmond County has sent ten companies to the field. Nobly have you done your duty, and just as nobly have the women done theirs [Applause.]

And I wish you to understand, while I do not speak much to you, for the tented field is not your place, women exercise more influence even in war, perhaps, than anything else; and it is a problem whether they do not govern the world at last. [Laughter.] It is their spirit which animates the soldier in the fight. Some recollect the pious admonitions of their mothers, and others recollect the smiles and beaming countenances of some fair ones at home. These are the sentiments which actuate our soldiers. The attractions of the women are a power like that which holds the orbs of the universe in their proper places. Now, then, in this work you have much to do, and if the men are in doubt how much to subscribe, I am perfectly willing that they shall go home and ask their wives. [Laughter.]

A woman always acts from impulse, and her impulses are generally right; but a man ponders and thinks, and doubts. Woman's thoughts go directly to the truth; and I am perfectly willing to leave this cotton loan to the judgment of your wives and sisters. It may be that some husbands have promised their wives a new turnout, and they may be doubtful until they consult their "old women" at home—some men are. [Laughter.] Then let them have no fears on that subject. Just tell him, "I will do without that carriage or that furniture while our brave volunteers are in the tented field; I will put up with whatever we have got. Put down every cotton bale you can spare." This is what I know the ladies will say.

HAVING VENTILATED HIMSELF, ALECK, WITH SOME DOMESTIC ADVICE, RETIRES.

And now, then, gentlemen, I am perfectly willing that you shall go home. I do not intend to open any subscription here to-day. A Committee will be appointed to canvass the county, and every one of you, I trust, will be seen by that Committee. I wish you to consider the question; talk over the matter with your wives, and I am perfectly willing to abide by their judgment. And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and all, women as well as men, before you make up your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the question, the great issue before you, the perils surrounding you, the dangers besetting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and then think of subjugation. Think then of your duty, and all I ask of you is to perform your duty as faithfully as I have done mine to-day; and I leave it with you, the country and God. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The National Right of Self-defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

If a just view had been taken of the nature of our present struggle; if the due amount of light had shone on the path of the Administration—the President would not now be laboring under the aspersion of having violated the Constitution in the measures adopted to sustain the authority of the Government.

There is no statute-law regulating the right of self-defence. That right is based on the "higher law;" and the exercise of it is left, from the necessity of the case, to the judgment of the party attacked. If one man assail another, the latter is not told, by the Legislature, *how* he is to defend himself. He acts as the circumstances demand. The case is precisely the same with the artificial person, called a State or Government. The right of self-defence is not mentioned in the fundamental law. The people of the United States say "We ordain and establish this Government." Was it necessary for them to say—"We reserve to ourselves the right to defend it when assailed?" This right belongs to the most insignificant corporation, in the nature of things. Is it, indeed, true, that enemies of our Constitution—the foes of the Union of the people, foreign or domestic, may band together to dissolve that Union made for the common defence, and yet the people, who made it for their common defence, cannot maintain it, unless their creature, the Congress, has pointed out *how* they shall combine to make that defence? *Some* of the people—those, namely, who are opposed to the Union, may conspire to destroy it; but the *rest* of the people, attached to the Union, cannot combine to defend it, unless they pursue a *prescribed* method of defence. So, that if no method is prescribed commensurate with the violence of the assault, the friends of the Union must wait for authority to act, and, meantime, see the fabric destroyed.

Now, as no man denies the right of the oppressed to resist oppression, cannot the people of the United States, in imminent danger of subjugation by a foreign foe, voluntarily combine to resist the subjugation and oppression? In one word, the right of self-defence belongs to the individual man; and it belongs, as well, to a political union of men.

What, then, has the President done? He was undeniably authorized, by the Act of 1795, to call for 75,000 men. He is supposed to have exceeded his authority in calling for volunteers for the war. Suppose a statute should say: "When a man is attacked with violence he may defend himself with a club," would this permission be regarded as a prohibition of a knife? The law of nature says he may defend himself with a club and with a knife too; and this natural right is not limited by a partial express recognition of it. The Act of 1795 says that the President, in a certain state of things, may call out the militia; and, in this case, the militia are *obliged* to obey the call; they are not *volunteers*. But, suppose one hundred thousand enemies are combining to overthrow the *Union* of the people

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COL. SCOTT'S MILITARY DICTIONARY.

MILITARY DICTIONARY; Comprising Technical Definitions; Information on Raising and Keeping Troops; Actual Service, including Makeshifts and Improved Matériel; and Law, Government, Regulation and Administration relating to Land Forces. By Col. L. H. Scott, Inspector-General, U. S. A. New-York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

It is quite unnecessary to recommend a book thus entitled to military men. The best practitioners in all professions are the first to secure the new technical books; and if the professors find them invaluable, how indispensable must they be to under-graduates; and who among us in the present war-time is not a student, of some grade, in military science? Although confined under the modest title, to the convenient form of a dictionary, this book is really an encyclopedia, both elementary and technical, and as such occupies a gap in military literature which has long been most inconveniently vacant. There are, indeed, for special purposes, excellent books of tactics for infantry and cavalry, of artillery practice, active service, commissariat, *matériel*, discipline and law, both rudimentary and profoundly technical; but never before have the subjects embraced in this title been condensed into a single volume of definitions and essays, not so brief as to be superficial and incomplete, nor so extended as to be diffuse and unnecessarily detailed, and hence equally valuable to the novice as a comprehensive text-book of miscellaneous instruction, and to the practitioner as a hand-book of general reference and information.

Such being the plan of the work, the consideration next in importance is the ability of the author to do it justice in the execution. Any tyro may compile a volume which shall look as rich to the hasty observer as the mature work of a veteran; and while it may indeed contain a vast amount of matter that has once been accounted standard, much of it will be obsolete, irrelevant and unfavorable to correct conclusions, while many of the more important facts of recent practice will be altogether omitted. An encyclopedia *compiled*, and an encyclopedia *written*, are two very different things: the one is a disconnected and, to some extent, discordant collection of statements, which confuse the expert and utterly confound the novice; the other can only be the work of a far-reaching mind, having a distinct object in view, educated in the principles, familiar with the practice, understanding the nature and value of evidence, and so bringing order out of confusion, and conveying to the reader the most satisfactory conclusion, of which the state of the art or the science treated will admit. Nor would the expert in any special branch of the military sciences and arts be likely to do all branches justice. It seems fortunate, then, that the *first* book of this particular character should have been written by a man whose long familiarity with all departments of service, both theoretically and practically, and whose position as Inspector-General in the Army have rendered him peculiarly fitted for the work. The value of the book is therefore established by the plan and by the professional character and standing of the author. And, although it is quite as impossible for one outside the profession to fairly review a *technical dictionary* as to write one, we can certainly say that those subjects of greatest popular, if not professional interest, at the present writing—arms, artillery, the commissariat, etc.,—are treated in the full light of the best modern practice, while many promising improvements and reforms are fairly set forth. The book is full of illustrative engravings, without which any possible description would convey an imperfect impression to the unprofessional mind.

Without selecting any particular subjects, we may take a running view of the treatment of several, as we open to them:—Administration. This branch of political economy is defined in detail; the different systems are described; its distinction from *command* is specified; its different branches are enumerated, and a great number of words specially bearing upon it are referred to. Ammunition is discussed and described in detail under heads of arms, canister, catridge, friction, tubes, fuse, grape-shot, gunpowder, ordnance, and ordnance stores, rifled ordnance, sabol, shells, solid shot and sperical case. Under the head of arms, the rifle-musket and its appendages are illustrated by some seventy wood-cuts; and rules for its use are given in detail. The departments of the Army of the United States are tabulated at length. The article on Artillery, together with those on the different varieties of cannon, under appropriate heads, form a very complete treatise on this subject. The cost and allowance of Clothing is tabulated; Cooking is elaborated; Horse and Equipments are the subject of good essays; Manœuvre and March are more than simply defined; Medicine and Militia occupy some pages; Outposts and Reconnoissance are illustrated by various diagrams or maps; Pay is tabulated; the article on Rifled Ordnance has many illustrations of celebrated guns and their results; Sieges is the subject of an extended article; Subsistence Department and Supplies are treated according to their merits; Tactics, Telegraph and Volunteers have detailed definitions, and much valuable and appropriate matter. Booty, Contracts, Court-Martial, Evidence, Injury and Trials, in the law department, and Bridge, Buildings, Camp, Distances, Field-Works, Fortification, (under various heads,) Surveys and Transportation, in the engineering department, are the subjects of essays rather than definitions. These essays, in fact, give a general idea of the science, requiring only definitions, more or less extended, for the great mass of the technical words. References to standard authorities are freely given.

Although designed chiefly for professional reading, and commenced before the outbreak of the war, this book meets a present popular want, and will be secured, not only by those embarking in the profession, but by a great number of civilians, who are determined to follow the descriptions, and so understand the philosophy of the various movements of the campaign. Indeed, no tolerably good library would be complete without the work, and, on the other hand, a tolerable familiarity with it would form the basis of a very comprehensive and sound knowledge of military affairs.

The satisfactory style in which the work has been got out by the publisher is worthy of remark. Convenient form, good paper, a large and clear impression, and strong binding certainly increase first cost, but we do not think they decrease the profits in the long run.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Until the author of *Tom Brown at Oxford* put pen to paper, the inner depths of life at the English Universities were never very thoroughly unveiled. Many pages of narrative have been woven, whereof University life formed the warp and the woof, but the authors could not, or would not, catch all the colors that tinge the threads. Mr. Hughes has been more successful—or more honest.

It seems manifest that in his experience he saw everything to be seen, and that he has recorded everything he saw. All who were familiar with "Tom Brown" at Rugby, will find genuine delight in following him to and through Oxford. The vigor and heartiness of the author's style would win him an audience even were the plot of his book less clear and straightforward, the characters less well chosen and artistically drawn. Moreover, those who read dedications and prefaces will find something in the dedication of the American edition to gain their sympathies.

In the following candid expression of good feeling, we think we recognize the beat of the popular heart in England, though ministers and journals in the interest of the Administration, may otherwise interpret it. The author has been speaking of his own works, but thus breaks off:

"Enough about the book. It seems like fiddling while Rome is burning to be talking of such matters now to any American. My dear friend, you cannot know how deeply all that is soundest and noblest in England is sympathizing with you in your great struggle. You must not judge by newspapers or magazines, though, so far as I see, the best of them are speaking decidedly on the right side. Not so warmly or decidedly as I could wish; for this our free-trade notions and some hasty, inconsiderate speaking and writing on your side will account. But, be sure that the issues are appreciated here, and, while we see the awfulness of the task you have in hand, we have faith in you; we believe that if it can be done you will do it, and we wish you, from the bottom of our hearts, God speed!"

The idea of making instruction begin with inspection, of teaching children by bringing visible objects before their eyes instead of presenting shadowy descriptions to their memory, is a good one, and well worthy the attention of those charged with the instruction of youth. In *Object Lessons for Teachers and Parents*, by N. A. Calkins, published by the Harpers, we have an educational book based upon this plan. The only objection to the plan presented by our author is the fact that in a large school the teacher would have to look out pretty sharply to keep his "objects" from going down to the depths of children's pockets—a bourne from which there is no return. Thus, in illustrating the decimal currency, and ringing metallic changes upon real, tangible, convertible cents, dimes, and dollars, a temptation would be presented for the confiscation of an occasional penny that not all children could withstand. The long vista of tantalizing "taws" and possible pea-nuts which such a display would open up might prove too much for childish philosophy to understand, and "please, sir, it rolled on the floor and fell through a knot-hole" would probably become a stereotyped form of explanation when the whereabouts of a coin was demanded. Putting an apple in a child's hand, too, and telling him that it was a sphere, would strongly tempt the little fellow to give his teacher an idea of the shape of a hemisphere, by a practical process of reduction.

The *Silent Woman*, by the author of *King's Cope*, reprinted from the English edition by Burnham, of Boston, certainly presents as attractive a title as any book can possibly bear. The idea conjured up by it is one of novelty, and, therefore, the title is a most appropriate one for a novel. The reader will plunge into its pages for the sake of solving the phenomenon, expecting to find that the woman was born dumb. Finding that this is not the case, he closes the book with an emotion of wonder at the singularity of the circumstance, a feeling of satisfaction at the pleasant and vivacious story he has thus been induced to read.

—Two little Military volumes before us, *Field Fortifications* and *Outpost Service*, published by John Wiley, new editions of works issued some time since, although used as text-books for the instruction of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, were—so states the Prefaces—chiefly designed to diffuse military information of a very important character among the officers of our militia, upon points of hourly occurrence with troops in the field. With this object, every subject is treated with accuracy of detail, and in clear and comprehensive language. A most excellent feature in these two books is the diagrams by which each subject is illustrated. The present edition of the *Outpost* is, in this last respect, a great improvement over preceding ones; containing diagrams of the manner of disposing troops in accordance with the features of the ground on which they are supposed to manœuvre, either for the attack, defence or safeguard of a position.

Of the *Historical Sketches of Europe*, published by J. De Buelow, the sixth number is before us. The plan of the work is to present the most interesting events in the history of Europe, from the middle ages down to modern times. Each part consists of eight pages of reading matter, and contains four sketches from different countries, with four original pen-drawings. The sketches are prepared with taste and judgment, and the majority of the engravings are vigorous and spirited. The publisher says that his subscription-list is already large. It would be strange were it not, as it is furnished at a remarkably low price, and is the first historical work illustrated with pen-drawings ever published in this country.

MAGAZINES.

Harper's, for August, is out promptly. Why do not the proprietors avail themselves of the popular passion, and call it a "war number?" It might lay claim to such honor, insomuch as it has an article called the "Sword and the Pen," "The fight at Oriskany," "The Bakertown Militia," and "The Countersign." These articles all are of kin to the battle-field; that they bear no special relation to the present contest, is a matter not to be taken into consideration.

We wish very much that the enterprising publishers of this magazine had either forborne all allusion to the Central Park, or else employed some artist who was capable of doing it justice. Such tame, spiritless sketches have not crossed our vision for some time, if we except those in a former article, "New York circumnavigated,"—which might better have been, called New-York libeled. Send such an idea of our Central Park as is here presented, abroad, and we shall have the Bostonians crowing over their Common, and the Hamburghers regretting that they sent us any swans.

Beyond the continuation of Trollope's *Orley Farm*, and same further chapters of Thackeray's new novel, there is nothing particularly noticeable in the present number. As usual we have the Editor's Table, the Editor's Easy Chair, and an additional vista of his Drawers.

The *Atlantic* for August is a very good number—considering the absence of Mr. Lowell from the editorial chair. Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento" is continued. *Apropos* of this story, it is stated that the authoress receives $25 per page for it. Accepting this as its valuation and the present number has $300 worth. It is a good story, undoubtedly, but happy is the Magazine that can afford to pay thus,—lucky is the author thus paid.

There are several articles closely touching the rebellion, of which the best is that entitled "Where will the rebellion leave us?" The question propounded in the title is somewhat more difficult to answer than, where it found us. The "Reminiscences of Stephen A. Douglas," is a light gossipy sketch, hardly preserving, however, the tone in which one should speak of a great departed statesman. It would have been in better taste with Douglas living than Douglas dead. Its spicy flavor, however, will probably commend it to the popular palate, and thus the chief end of publishers will be achieved.

Geo. W. Curtis contributes an affectionate sketch of the late Theodore Winthrop—everyone knows when and where he fell, for Big Bethel will not soon be forgotten. To the most of men, immortality comes only after death; and thus it seems to have been with poor Winthrop. Even those who rejected his manuscripts while living, now praise him when dead.

There are two charming poems in the August *Atlantic*: The "Parting Hymn," by Holmes, is a fit companion to his "Army Hymn"—now everywhere sung and chanted—and "Our River," by Whittier, is marked by all that poet's most pleasing characteristics. Of the "Dirge for one who Fell in Battle" so much cannot be said. It is hard enough to fall in battle, without having such a volley of unmeaning rhyme fired over one's grave. It is a pity that with so many words musically, a few grains of *sense* and real feeling could not have been thrown in.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

From the Richmond Whig.

Richmond, Monday, July 15, 1861.

It is a sad pleasure to communicate to you a state of affairs in Northwestern Virginia that at first sight may appear disastrous, but which, upon closer examination, sheds many a ray of satisfaction and encouragement to our future career—satisfaction that our late ill-success has lost to our State that portion which should never have been defended, and encouragement from the fact that our gallant boys fight with so much success against a thousand odds.

Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pass that runs between Rich and another mountain. The low slope of this latter mountain retreats from the camp, and consequently does not command it; but the more perpendicular slope of Rich Mountain is adjacent to the position, and upon it there is an eminence that is considered the very key to Camp Garnett. On Tuesday last, Col. Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies (Buckingham Lee Guard, Rockbridge Guard and Pryor Rifles) and one gun from the Lynchburgh Artillery, to secure the position at all hazards. They gained the height, and about 10 o'clock had built the breastwork to the height of two logs; meanwhile the enemy, headed by the Union Mountaineers, had, by squads and companies, reached a point beyond the breastworks and a little more elevated

Immediately they commenced an attack upon our unfinished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced, and fired with Minié rifles incessantly. No execution, however, was done with these arms. Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly fire of our *brother* Virginians. Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the fatal shots from our boys. At this and shorter distances they were mowed down like wheat before the blade. At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers pressed forward until they discharged their pieces in our very faces; then we thought retreat better than a foolhardy death, and each one sought safety in flight down the other side of the mountain.

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been eight thousand. Three thousand advanced to the attacks, while the rest were held in reserve. Part of the reserve occupied Rich Mountain, while part descended that mountain, crossed the pass, and acquired the side of the other mountain, not far from the road—thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to cut off Col. Pegram, if he should attempt to retreat to Beverly. Our whole force in the engagement was two hundred and fifty.

We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, could have done no more. Our loss was, considering all the circumstances, comparatively small—60 will cover the whole. The Buckingham Lee Guard suffered most severely, having 30 men, together with Capt. Irving and Lieut. Boyd, killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rockbridge Guard, and Capt. Anderson, of the Lynchburgh Artillery, were also among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a merited doom in death.

The battle began at half-past one and ended at three. At sunset report says that Col. P. led six companies out from his camp up Rich Mountain to retake his position, but mistaking his way he missed his mark, and said his men to save themselves as best they could—he would return and bring out the regiment. In this latter attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy, and came up with our regiment on its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

Now for the movements of our (the Forty-fourth) Regiment. That morning (the 11th) we resumed our march at Beverly from Staunton to Laurel Hill, and had advanced five miles, when Col. Scott received a dispatch from Col. Pegram, urgently begging for assistance. Col. S. faced about, marched back to Beverly, and took a road almost at right angles for Rich Mountain. Within three miles of Rich Mountain we heard the firing, and advanced at quick time to the scene of action. Arriving there at three o'clock, when the firing had almost ceased, he halted in the mountain path. And upon his 600 unconscious men, the reserve of the enemy were looking down from each mountain. They must have mistaken us for friends, or our destruction would have been certain.

Col. S. was not aware of the proximity of the enemy until he sent forward a scout (Lifford, of Fluvanna) to reconnoitre. This scout being shot, he immediately ordered a retreat. Sending on the baggage train, he returned to Beverly. Here he halted an hour, and resumed his march towards Cheat Mountain. After two nights and a day's march we reached Greenbrier River, at which place (Saturday morning) I left the camp, on special detail, for Richmond.

From the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 17th, a copy of which we have also received, we have the following account, showing that the news of the death of Gen. Garnett had reached Richmond.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST

We learn from a gentleman who left Beverly on Friday at 10 o'clock, that the enemy entered that place shortly after he left. We learn from him also that we were somewhat mistaken in our account of the fight at Rich Mountain. The facts are as follows:

"Our picket-guard, consisting of the following companies: the Upshur Greys, Capt. Higginbotham; Buckingham Lee Guard, Capt. Irving; Capt. Currey's company, from Rockbridge; Hardy Blues, Capt. Mullen, and one other company, with one of their pieces, were attacked near the top of Rich Mountain by a detachment of the enemy, numbering some 5,000 men.

Our entire force engaged did not exceed 350 men, but they fought gallantly, and although the enemy had such heavy odds against us, our gallant little band repulsed them three times, and killed a large number of them. The conduct of Capt. Delaniel on this occasion is thus reported by the surviving members of the Upshur Greys: After his whole company were shot or driven from their gun, and he wounded, he reloaded the piece three times, and after being attacked by the enemy with their bayonets, shot two of them with his revolver. The forces remaining in the fortification evacuated their position during the night, and nearly all of them escaped. Our entire loss in killed and wounded and prisoners will not exceed 200.

Gen. Garnett commenced his retreat from his position at Laurel Hill on Friday night, in the direction of Beverly, and advanced to within three miles of that place, when, finding the road blockaded, he countermarched and took the road leading to St. George, in Tucker County, which he had passed. The enemy were in pursuit of him, and he encamped near the St. George road, and when Gen. Garnett reached that point, and turned off in the direction of St. George, they attacked him in his rear and cut up his army in a terrible manner, killing him in the action. Nothing further has been heard from Gen. Garnett's forces, but it is presumed they made their escape with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and stores and munitions of war. Enough is known, however, to state that our forces have been routed from the Northwest, and the enemy are in possession."

UNIVERSITY HONORS TO GEN. McCELLAN.

At the last commencement of the Ingham University at Le Roy, the decree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. The fact was made known to Mrs. McClellan, at Cincinnatti, by a letter from Rev. Dr. Cox, Chancellor of the University, and in due time the General himself was notified of the honor. The following acknowledgment from him is published in the Le Roy *Gazette*:

Head-quarters, Department of the Ohio, Buckhannon, Upsher Co., Va., July 9, 1861.

My Dear Sir: I lately received yours, of June 26, to my wife, announcing the high honor conferred on me by the Ingham University of Le Roy.

I accept it thankfully; not that I can feel that it is deserved by me, but as an evidence of the kind feeling of patriotic citizens toward one engaged in the service of his country.

I trust, also, my dear Sir, that the brave men under my command will so demean themselves that you will not regret the honor conferred upon their General.

Pray express to the Council, on my behalf, my sincere appreciation of the honor.

With the highest regard, I am, Sir, very respectfully and truly yours, Geo. B. McClellan, Major-General, U. S. A.

Rev. Samuel H. Cox, Chancellor, &c., Le Roy, N.Y.

GEN. SCOTT TO THE PHILADELPHIANS.

Some prominent citizens of Philadelphia recently addressed a complimentary letter to Gen. Scott. It elicited the following reply:

Washington, July, 1861.

Gentlemen: Of the testimonials with which I have at different times been honored by portions of my countrymen, not one has been more precious to me than that I had the happiness to receive from you, my esteemed friends of Philadelphia.

It cannot be long before my public acts will be reviewed by posterity, when its judgment, I humbly hope, may be somewhat colored by the partiality that now cheers my declining years.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your grateful servant, Winfield Scott.

Messrs. Alex. Henry, Horace Binney, Richard Vaux, Wm. Meredith and 205 others.

PATRIOTISM OF OLD YALE.

Yale College, says the New-Haven *Journal*, has furnished a considerable number of officers and soldiers to the National Army recently. Besides those heretofore mentioned, the Class of 1862 has given Thos. Skelding, of Stamford, to Duryee's Zouaves; H. H. Bloom, of New-York, to Sickles' Brigade; and Frank Stanwood, of Boston, to the Regular Army. Mr. Stanwood is the last to leave his class. He has received an appointment of Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, with orders to report next month, and last evening his classmates had an impromptu meeting on the College Green, and presented him a handsome and costly cavalry sabre. E. C. Ripley made a short presentation speech, which Lieut. Stanwood briefly responded to. The sabre scabbard bears this inscription: "Frank Stanwood, from his Classmates in Yale."

We should have stated some days ago, that the Class of 1861 presented a fine regulation sword to their classmate, H. Brayton Ives, of New-Haven, who is Adjutant of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment.

THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

Fairfax Court House, Friday, July 18—6 P. M.

According to your instructions, at 10 A. M., I started after the main body of the Army, *viâ* Germantown, where I found three of the fine buildings of which the village has been comprised, burned to the ground. The only citizens visible were females, looking intensely wo-begone, as though crushed to earth by the previous oppression of the Secessionists, and the recent vandal acts of arson committed by our then uncontrolled troops. They said that all the able-bodied men of the village had been pressed into the traitor service on the day before, at the point of the bayonet, before which they were driven in the direction of Manassas.

Leaving there for Centreville, I found my troops strewed along on each side of the road, resting at their noon halt. The whole road was lined with them thus: A portion of Col. Heintzleman's Division was in the rear, in and around Germantown. Those seen on the road to Centreville were principally of Gen. Tyler's column—the Maine, Connecticut and other regiments. Two and a half miles east of Centreville I heard firing in the advance, and on reaching there learned that an engagement was evidently in progress before the enemy's intrenchments at Bull's Run, half way from that village to Manassas Junction.

I learned that the enemy had evacuated his slight Centreville works as early as 1 A. M. this morning. They were situated on the crest of the ridge immediately east of the village, consisting of 30 or 40 poor and straggling houses, stretching down the west slope of the ridge on either side of the Warrenton turnpike.

No male citizens were visible in the village, and the few white females there wore brighter countenances than their sisters of Germantown. When the enemy evacuated the place, (its males having been impressed the day before,) the women fled to the woods with their children and movables, leaving only one there. They had been told that it was the purpose of the d——d Yankees to burn the town and kill all the male white children. The women left, on realizing that no harm whatever was being done to person or property by our advance on entering the village, and brought those who had fled back by a negro messenger.

I found no detachment of our troops in the abandoned works or the village, though National stragglers were lounging about both. Gen. Tyler had ordered all the front doors to be left open, to prevent assassin shots from the houses, and the men were freely passing in and out of them, for water, &c. Not a disrespectful word even had been uttered in Centreville, by a single National soldier, nor had any one there been robbed to the value of a penny by them. The effect of their capital behavior there has been most happy indeed, making up for it at Fairfax and Germantown.

I proceeded as soon as possible on towards the direction of the firing, and two and a half miles out of Centreville saw on the crest of a ridge scattered soldiers and civilians evidently watching the battle in progress at or near its west base. On rising the hill it was in full view.

A portion of Sherman's Battery, which had been in the advance, had opened upon the enemy from near the west base of the hill, a low ground flat of some four hundred yards intervening between its position and the creek, and between the barn on the right (on our side of the creek) in which they had learned secession cavalry was concealed.

The enemy's small armed forces were behind intrenchments in the woods on the west side of the creek, so covered by by their works and thick undergrowth, that glimpses of them were rarely obtained.

As soon as our artillery opened on the barn, their cavalry rushed out of it and got out of the way, (behind timber I believe.) When they left it, a concealed battery near the barn opened on our forces, with little effect, I fancy. Shortly afterwards more of our artillery came up, and when they ascertained the enemy's position in the woods along the creek border, a second masked battery of theirs, surrounded by their infantry in the woods, replied. That did us considerable damage. I saw four or five of our killed or wounded carried past me to the rear, on litters.

Dr. Pulleston, of Penn.; Mr. McCormick, of the New-York *Evening Post*; Mr. Hill, of the New-York *Tribune*; Mr. Raymond, of the New-York Times, myself and a few other civilians were at that time standing, surrounded by a few straggling soldiers, quietly looking on them from the foot of the hill, immediately where Gen. Tyler had taken his station. One of the first shells fired from that second battery of the enemy passed between the shoulders of Dr. Pulleston and Mr. McCormick, who were arm-in arm, and burst against a small building three yards in the rear of them. It grazed Mr. McCormick's shoulder. Just then the enemy's infantry fired a volley of Minié balls, which took effect in our group, wounding half a dozen, all slightly, however. Lieut. Loraine, of New-York, was most hurt by a flesh wound. We non-combatants quickly sought different and safer positions.

Just then the New-York Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth came up and took position near our other infantry on the left. Gen. Tyler, on finding that the fire of the second of the enemy's batteries was likely to prove destructive, manœuvred the infantry into a different position, telling them back without wheeling them. They were all as cool as cucumbers, and executed his orders with as much precision as though engaged in a dress parade on Pennsylvania-avenue.

I was compelled, by my engagements, to return to Fall's Church by nightfall, and then left to return. About six miles from the scene of the engagement I met Gen. DeDowell in his carriage, with his staff on horseback. Ere meeting him—indeed, immediately after the arrival of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth on the field of action, and the change of position of our infantry engaged—the firing on both sides ceased for the time being. It was renewed, however, before I reached where I met Gen. DeDowell. He received his first intelligence of the particulars of the engagement just as I was passing him, and went ahead immediately with increased pace.

After passing through Fairfax Court-house, I was overtaken by a special messenger, who had remained on the ground after I left. Ere he started, according to the message sent me, the enemy's infantry had essayed to cross the creek to advance upon ours, and had been driven back by the New-York Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, who charged on them with fixed bayonets. He represents that, as he was leaving, it was judged that the enemy had been fairly whipped by that charge. It was then clear that, in a short time, he would probably be forced to fall back through the woods, towards Manassas Junction.

I may remark that, after every volley fired by the enemy, while I was at Bull's Run, his men uttered a shout that made the welkin ring, and his banners were waved and flaunted defiantly in our faces. Just before his second battery opened fire, clouds of dust in his rear betokened that he was being reinforced from Manassas Junction.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

Jefferson City, Thursday, July 18.

We have here to-day news from Gen. Lyon up to the 14th inst. Lieut. H. F. Deitz, of the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, who was sent on the 8th by Col. Boernstein, to carry dispatches and President Lincoln's message to Gen. Lyon, came back here to-day. He made a ride on horseback of three hundred and forty miles in ten days, only accompanied by two mounted orderlies, through a hostile country full of armed Secessionists. Lieut. Deitz reached the General on the Osage River, and accompanied him to Springfield, where he left on the 14th, and made his way back to Jefferson City in the same manner as he went from here. Gen. Lyon was encamped at Springfield on the 14th, where he concentrated all his troops, and waited only for more provisions to make a combined attack upon Ex-Governor Jackson's forces, and to drive him out of the State.

Ben McCulloch had left Missouri, after a hot dispute with Jackson, whom he termed, in presence of all his officers, a nasty coward. [Actual term said to have been "a cowardly son of a ——."] The Union feeling was prevailing all over Southwest Missouri. Thousands of Home Guards, well organized and armed, were scouting all over the country, and the National troops were in the best of spirits.

By the mail carrier srom Fulton, we received today good news from Callaway County. Harris, pushed by Col. Hammer's forces, had sent a part of his men, under Capt. Adams, southward. They were attacked by Col. McNeil's forces two miles beyond Fulton, and completely routed. Col. McNeil had twelve wounded. The enemy's loss was fifteen killed, besides many wounded. Harris' men dispersed and fled in all directions. Capt. Martin, from Boone County, with four hundred mounted men, tried to join Harris, but failed. Fulton is in possession of the National troops, and the National flag hoisted on all public buildings.

As soon as this news reached Jefferson City, Col. Boernstein ordered one hundred and twenty mounted men to cross the river and to pursue the fugitives in southern Callaway. Meanwhile the ferry-boat, armed with men, cruised up and down the river to prevent the escape of the rebels in skiffs or flatboats. Twelve prisoners have already been brought in. The expedition is still out, and we may hear more to-morrow morning.

Two companies of Zouaves and two cannons crossed this morning at Hermann, to attack the rebel forces in the flank. The rebellion in Callaway County may be considered as crushed, and the dance will now begin in Pettis County.

All preparations for the meeting of the Convention on Monday are already made at the capital. Part of the troops have been quartered in town, and the large Hall of Representatives has been arranged for the Convention. C.

FROM NORTHERN MISSOURI.

ACCOUNT OF AN ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN COL. McNEIL'S MEN AND THE REBELS, AT FULTON, BY ONE OF THE SOLDIERS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Fulton, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Well, after leaving our first camp opposite Jefferson City, about 7½ o'clock A. M., we pushed our way on towards Bloomfield, which is a one-horse town about 12 miles from Jefferson City, where we arrived about 3 o'clock P. M. Our company being with the baggage we were about hours behind the main column. When we arrived the town was nearly deserted. The inhabitants having heard of our approach, fled from their houses and took refuge in the country. The only woman I saw was at the lower end of the town. So much for Bloomfield.

Having rested for about an hour and a half, we proceeded on our march, and about four miles beyond Bloomfield pitched our tents, and after a good supper retired to our "virtuous couches," made of clay and grass. About 11 o'clock that night we were called out. Some of the pickets having taken one of Company F's officers for a secesher, fired upon him, and happily fired too high.

Well, about 3 o'clock this morning we proceeded on our march, having had notice the evening previous that the enemy was only a few miles distant and ahead of us.

We threw out our skirmishers about seven blocks ahead, but not seeing anything of the enemy for about eight miles, they got rather tired and careless, for instead of passing through the woods which line the road all the way from Jefferson to Fulton, they kept in the road. Well, nothing happened until we got within about half a mile of Fulton. We then came to a halt, not thinking of an attack, when we were fired upon from the other side of the road. The firing in the woods opened about thirty yards from us, and was from about nine hundred men. Our company being the first, we received the most of the fire, but we were too smart for them, for immediately when they commenced firing, we dropped on our bellies, and the balls passed over our heads like hail.

Just about that time I was bidding farewell to this world, but, thank God, I passed safely through the fearful ordeal—for I tell you it was truly terrible. Just think of nine hundred bullets passing over your head at one time! After the hell-kites fired we returned the fire, killing about sixteen of their number, besides wounding I do not know how many. None of our regiment was seriously hurt—only a few were grazed by the bullets. After our fire they ran as if the devil was after them, and they didn't stop till they got to their camp, about eight miles west of this place.

We are at present encamped in the Court-house at Fulton. We expect an attack to-night, from Harris. He has about 1,000 men, all mounted; but I would not give a d——n for the whole of them, for they are the biggest cowards you ever saw. Their mode of warfare is to shoot a man from behind a bush, and then take to their horses and put. We are all in good health and have plenty of fun. A. S., Co. E.

GEN. BEN McCULLOCH AND STAFF.

The Van Buren (Ark.) *Press*, of the 3d inst., says:

"Gen. Ben McCulloch and Staff passed through Van Buren on Sunday, on their way to Camp Walker. We are indebted to Major George W. Clarke for the following list of members composing the Staff:

Capt. James McIntosh, Adjutant-General.
Lieut. J. W. Lubbock, Aide-de-Camp, (on duty in Texas.)
Lieut. Hamilton Pike, Volunteer Aide.
Lieut. Frank W. Armstrong, Volunteer Aide.
Major George W. Clarke, Brigade-Quartermaster, (on duty at Fort Smith.)
Major W. M. Montgomery, Field-Quartermaster.
Surgeon J. Winchester Breedlove, Medical Director.

The Military Route to Washington through Harrisburgh Without Change of Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In different communications, and more particularly in one over the signature of S. M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, great complaints are made of the transportation of troops over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. As the route *viâ* Harrisburgh is longer than that by Philadelphia, there must be some reason for sending troops by the former road. This Mr. Felton finds in the corrupt motives of political schemers. As the traveling public have long been familiar with the annoying delays and changes of cars at Philadelphia, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, they may find a better reason in these defects. At first, all the regiments sent by land passed through Philadelphia; but so great were the difficulties in transhipment of men and munitions, and so many men wandered from the ranks, were enticed away to dram-shops, or exhausted in marching through the cities, that the military authorities resolved to try the Harrisburgh route, despite the additional distance, as by that route, regiments, with their horses, artillery and stores complete, could be taken through to Washington without any necessary change, and without exposure to temptation. The guage is the same throughout, which is not the case on the other route, and this not only avoids changes, but enables all the cars of the companies, including the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to be united in case of emergency. Four regiments a day can be taken if necessary. This route now has decidedly the preference. Officers who have taken regiments both ways, can testify which is the better military route.

I am aware that many changes are now dispensed with on the Philadelphia route, also that the charges for transportation have been lowered; *but all the changes have been made since the troops began to go by Harrisburgh, and are the result of the competition.*

At present the regiments generally go by Harrisburgh. They are carried in comfortable cars, sheltered from the weather, at the same rates of fare and freight by the Philadelphia route, and in twenty-four hours, including three hours for embarkation. Instances of extra delay in the case of particular regiments may no doubt be found on either route. Casualties will occur in moving large bodies of daring men, but these have been few, fewer even than on the other line, and these invariably from neglect of care by the sufferers. No lives have been lost from unfit accommodations, as Mr. Felton represents. There is no deficiency of cars, nor are they inferior to his. The men are not huddled together in freight cars. They arrive no more exhausted and much less "refreshed."

I claim great advantages for this route as a military one, and that its competition has been a great benefit to the public as well as the troops, and also a great saving to the Government by reducing prices. Every principle of justice therefore requires that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey should have the preference so long as they can do the business satisfactorily. John T. Johnston,
President Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 20, 1861.

1,000	U.S. 6's 1881, Coup	90	
1,000	do	89⅜	
4,000	do	89	
6,000	U.S 6s 1862, Coup.	95	
2,000	do	95⅛	
1,000	do	95⅜	
6,000	Trea. 10⅜ p.c. N's	101½	
10,000	Trea. 6 p.c. 2 yr.	99⅜	
5,000	Indiana State 5s	77	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '91	44	
5,000	do	b10	43½
7,000	do		43½
4,000	do		43¾
5,000	Va. State 6s	s30	46
5,000	do	s5	47
20,000	do		47
7,000	Georgia State 6s		61
9,000	N. C. State 6s		67½
7,000	do		58
20,000	do	s5	58
5,000	do	s5	58⅛
2,000	do		58⅜
5,000	Missouri State 6s		44½
10,000	do	s30	44⅛
10,000	do		44⅝
30,000	do		44¾
5,000	do	snwk	44¼
3,000	do	s5	44¾
1,000	Mo. 5s, to H. & St. J. R.		51⅜
7,000	Louisiana St. 6s		57½
16,000	do		57
1,000	E. R. Con. Bs, 1871		55½
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F.		95⅜
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.		74½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		91½
2,000	do		91½
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st m		40
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d m		16
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d m. b.		94
50	Bank of Commerce		87½
24	Broadway Bank		127
20	Bank of N. America		80
94	Metropolitan Bank		90
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		74⅜
600	New-York C. R. R.		78
50		s15	78
100		s10	78
400		b30	78⅛
650			78⅜
20	Cumb. Coal. Pref.		5¾
300	Erie Railroad		27
200	Hudson R. R. R.		37
100	do		37⅛
100	do	b60	37½
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.		27
350	do		27⅛
100	Reading R.		39½
150	Mich. Cen. R.		45¼
150	M. S. N. I. G. d. Stk		32½
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		68
100	do	s30	67½
10	Cleve. C. Cin. R.		94
50	Galena & Chi. R.	s10	63½
50	do		65⅜
50	do	s15	65⅝
50	do		65¾
150	do		65⅞
50	do	s15	65¾
700	Clev. & Tol. R.		31
100	do	b10	31¼
400	do		31¾
100	do		31⅞
350	Chi. & Rock I. R.		44
150	do		43⅞
350	do		43¾

Monday, July 22—A. M.

There was continued impro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Subscribers.

The proprietors of the TIMES announce with pleasure the completion of arrangements for furnishing the morning edition some hours earlier than heretofore, and that complaint upon this subject, which has been so general, can no longer justly exist. As tardiness in delivery will hereafter be solely attributable to the carrier, the fault will be corrected upon proper representations at the publication office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the National arms, and one in which Rebellion was taught a lesson which it will not soon forget, though at the expense of a sad loss of life. In accordance with preparations made on Saturday night, based upon the knowledge gained by numerous reconnoissances of the enemy's position after the battle of Bull's Run, the National Army was put in motion before daylight, yesterday morning, and advanced in three columns—the main body passing Centreville in the direction of Perrysville, by which movement the position of the rebels was outflanked. The head of the centre column was preceded by a thirty-pounder rifled cannon, to clear the way of any masked batteries which the enemy might open, and at 6 o'clock the first shot was fired from it, which, however, was not replied to. Col. RICHARDSON commanded the column which took the road to Bull's Run, where the fight of Thursday took place; Gen. TYLER commanded the centre column, which took the Warrenton road; and Col. HUNTER commanded the flank movement, by which the main attack was made—the two other movements being intended as feints. Our artillery made various attempts to draw the fire of the enemy, but they kept silent until nearly nine o'clock, when rapid shots were exchanged between the skirmishers. Soon afterwards heavy clouds of dust were seen in the rear of the rebel position, indicating large reinforcements from Manassas, for which they had probably been waiting before replying to the fire of our artillery. At half-past eleven, the head of HUNTER'S column was discovered across the Run, advancing upon the rebel flank, and the engagement then soon became very active. A constant roll of musketry marked his advance, while the artillery of the centre column played incessantly upon the enemy, forcing them to fall back. They made three attempts to charge with the bayonet upon our troops, but were each time repulsed with terrible loss. Their cavalry also made an attempt upon our flank, but that met with no better success. According to the latest bulletins received at Head-quarters in Washington, the rebels were finally compelled to retire with precipitation from their position, and fall back behind their Manassas lines—some accounts say with the loss of all their ordnance and equipments. Our latest advices direct from the battle-field have the fight still in progress, but there seems to be no doubt, from the nature of the latest official bulletins, that the success of the National arms has been complete. The losses in killed and wounded on our side are very heavy—those of the rebels must have been fearful, from the superior nature of our arms, and the rapidity and precision with which they were served.

There appears to be little doubt among military authorities in Washington that Gen. JOHNSTON succeeded in forming a junction with BEAUREGARD previous to the great battle, though one motive of Col. HUNTER'S flank movement was to prevent such an occurrence if it had not already taken place, and thus cut off his communications. We have heard nothing whatever of the movements of Gen. PATTERSON.

The Message of JEFF. DAVIS to the rebel Congress, now in session at Richmond, was delivered on Saturday, and we this morning publish an abstract of it, received by way of New-Orleans and Louisville. It is precisely what might have been expected from the unprincipled head of the great rebellion—full of prevarications and misrepresentations—a tissue of false arguments, based upon false premises. It may serve to still further delude the people who are following his lead so rapidly to destruction, but it can only have the effect elsewhere to still further disgust sensible people with a movement which was conceived and commenced in iniquity, and is rapidly ending in shame.

JEFF. DAVIS' sea-pirates are having harder luck, if possible, than his land pirates. The schooner *S. J. Waring*, which was captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, on the 7th inst., when 150 miles south of Sandy Hook, bound for Monte Video, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing with her two of the five pirates who were put on board of her as a prize crew, the remaining three, comprising the Captain, named MONTAGUE O'NEIL, and his first and second mates, named STEVENS and LIDDY, having been dispatched with a hatchet by the colored steward of the *S. J. Waring*, on the night of the 16th of July, and thrown overboard. At the time of her capture by the *Jeff. Davis*, her Captain, named FRANCIS SMITH, with the first and second mates, and two seamen, were transported to the *Jeff. Davis*, leaving only the colored steward, named WILLIAM TILLMAN, and two seaman of her original crew on board. The steward, and one of the seamen (the other refused to assist) formed a plot to retake the vessel, which was carried into execution on the night of the 16th, while the commander of the pirates was asleep. The schooner was on the South Carolina coast, below Charleston, at the time, and was immediately headed North. Although the steward was ignorant of navigation, he succeeded, by hugging the coast, in bringing the schooner home in safety. The two remaining pirates named MILNOR and DAWSETT, one a South Carolinian, and the other a Jerseyman, were transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal, and locked up in the Tombs.

The brig *Cuba*, lately a prize to the rebel privateer *Sumter*, but which was recaptured from her prize-crew, also arrived at Quarantine yesterday, bringing the three remaining pirates, who, with the two that arrived in the *Costa Rica* on Saturday, constitute the prize-crew that was placed in charge of the *Cuba* by the captain of the *Sumter*. Capt. STROUT, of the *Cuba*, denies the statement made by the pirates who arrived on Saturday that they purposely and without opposition permitted the crew of the *Cuba* to resume command of their vessel. On the contrary, they fought desperately to retain command of her, and the chief among them was wounded by a pistol-ball before he surrendered.

The United States steam transport *City of New-York*, Capt. MARTIN, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Pickens. Nothing of any importance had occurred since our last advices. The Wilson Zouaves were building sand batteries on Santa Rosa Island. They were in good health and all were well at the Fort. The *City of New-York* brings the mails from the United States vessels at Fort Pickens. The gun-boat *Huntsville* left for Mobile Bar on the 12th inst., on blockading service. The *City of New-York* left at Fort Pickens the United States ships *Mississippi*, *Wyandotte*, storeship *Release*, and the transports *Vanderbilt*, to leave for Tortugas on the 19th, and *State of Georgia*, discharging. Lieut. J. W. SIMONS, of the *Huntsville*, came passenger in the *City of New-York*.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on the 19th inst., we have advices from San Francisco to the 10th. There is very little change to note in commercial matters in the California markets, and the Money Market continued easy. The Union Democratic Convention, which had been in session at Sacramento, closed its business on the 9th. The nominations made comprised JOHN CONNERS for Governor, RICHARD IRWIN for Lieutenant-Governor, and B. S. WHITMAN for Judge of the Supreme Court. The ticket nominated was not considered a very strong one. The Breckinridge Convention was expected soon to reassemble to make nominations. Destructive conflagrations had occurred at Maysville and Stockton. Later advices from Oregon are received, but there is little news of interest.

Our latest advices from Utah are dated the 28th of June. Great preparations were at that time on foot in Great Salt Lake City for the celebration of the National Anniversary on the fourth of July. There was to be a grand procession, in which the various trades were to be represented, with speeches and orations, to be followed by a ball at night. The Territory seemed likely soon to be entirely left without any Government officers, and the Mormons were beginning to wonder how they were to be governed. Col. DAVIS, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had left for his home in Missouri, accompanied by his clerk, and it was expected that the Acting Governor would soon also leave, whether a successor was appointed or not. In this contingency our correspondent considers it probable that the Mormons will fall back upon their old idea of a Provisional Government, with BRIGHAM YOUNG at the head. Emigration from the East to California continued to pass through Great Salt Lake City.

We learn by the arrival of the bark *Ferdinand and Louis*, that a bark, supposed to be the *Ardennes*, of New-York, was taken off the African coast by H. B. M. steamer *Wrangler*, with five hundred slaves on board, and taken into St. Helena, on June 1st. The slaves were landed and the bark was being broken up. Since the British Government have sent their slave-prizes into St. Helena, the island has not been as healthy as formerly, and the African coast fever makes its appearance with every new arrival. The island is at present glutted with provisions, &c., of all countries, and everything could be procured at reasonable prices, except East India rice, which had risen in price since the arrival of the five hundred additional slaves, who are supported by Government until an opportunity offers to send them away.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance held a public meeting last evening, at Dr. MCCAULEY'S Church in Fifth-avenue, with a view to advance the cause of providing for the religious wants of the volunteers. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, who presided, Rev. Dr. MCCAULEY, and Rev. Mr. Goss, and a handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the cause.

The Army news of Saturday was construed as less encouraging by the Stock Exchange, and prices declined ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on Government, State and Railway Stocks, although late in the day the general market left off steady. Government Stock of 1881 at 89 and New-York Central at 78 ₱ cent.

Victory at Bull's Run—Sumter Avenged.

The news from the seat of war must thrill every loyal American heart with deep emotion. The trust reposed by the country in its heroic Army has not been misplaced. After a battle of unparalleled severity, in which our soldiers fought against great odds in regard to position, and against forces not much inferior, if at all, in point of numbers to their own, they have come off more than conquerors—not only driving the enemy from their formidable positions, but seizing all their guns and equipments, and pausing only when the shattered ranks of the rebels found safety, after retreat, in other and equally strong defences.

The intrenchments of the enemy at Bull's Run were believed to be quite as impregnable as those at Manassas. The distance between the places is only a few miles, and after the repulse of our reconnoitering regiments, on Thursday, it is known that large reinforcements were sent forward by the rebels, and that they were exultant with the belief that their lines could not be forced. They had two days in which to make their defences complete, and BEAUREGARD'S entire Army, if not actually present, close behind them, from which to draw all of actual, and all of strategetic aid that their selected field was fitted to receive. That the rebels had chosen Bull's Run as a position they would maintain, would seem to be evident both from its fitness, according to all descriptions for military defence, and from their reluctance to leave it. The fighting was terrific, we are told; the enemy contested every inch; they did not cease to wield their guns until every battery was taken; and when they were finally expelled, it must have been in all cases at the point of the bayonet, for "all their guns and equipments" were left in the hands of the victorious Union Army. It was a bloody expulsion from their breastworks and guns, and not a retreat from a field that could no longer be contested.

We are aware that the public will have no care for editorial comments on this grand event. The occasion is too solemn, and the emotion it calls up too deep for expression in any language that we can command. We can only bow in heartfelt gratitude to the God of battles that he has seconded our noble Army, and caused victory to rest with the eagles of the Union. The glorious flag that fell at Sumter is now fully avenged. The folds that hid its bright stars when it was lowered in Charleston harbor, under BEAUREGARD'S guns, as a conquered ensign, flamed out again in the smoke and fire of the Bull's Run batteries, and sent dismay to the hearts of the ingrates that had shouted impiously over its former brief humiliation.

The repulse of the enemy at Bull's Run, we must believe is but the prelude to his greater and perhaps final overthrow at Manassas or Richmond. We now know that our gallant and laurel-crowned Army is equal to any work that rebel genius and rebel arms can give it; and in this hope we await events. But we cannot dismiss the subject without a word of consolation and of cheer to the many thousands whose hearts will bleed, even while they may shed tears of joy over this great victory. The list of the dead will soon be coming along, for such a victory is only bought at a fearful price, coined from the heart's blood of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons. To those who are to be agonized by the terrible record, we can only say, no higher fame can be enjoyed, than to have perished in order to make liberty safe.

Vice-President Stephens on the Cotton Loan.

Had Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS remained a member of the National Congress, it is not at all likely that any ordinary contingency would have made him Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Should he, escaping the fate of a traitor, return to that body, the chances of that distinction may be regarded as entirely extinguished. His cotton loan speech at Augusta, which we reproduce elsewhere, must do the business for him. Abounding in crude and confused ideas of the elementary principles of economy and finance—with frequent admissions of ignorance as to points which formed the foundation of his argument; and exhibiting ignorance quite as profound of matters in regard to which he assumed himself to be well informed, his remarkable forensic effort deserves transmission to posterity, as a model of all that a speech upon a national budget ought not to be. The only merit to be claimed for the effort, is its apparent earnestness and sincerity; but even these must be called in doubt, when we find the orator boldly representing the taxable values of the State of New-York at a figure considerably less than those of the City alone; and when we find him demonstrating, doubtless to the satisfaction of the throng of entranced planters, their wives, heirs and assigns, that the Confederate Bonds, secured by conditions never in the least likely to be fulfilled, are far more valuable than coin, the worth of which is unconditional.

The truth is, that in the distribution of parts in the cast of this Montgomery drama, one far beyond his qualifications was assigned the Vice-President. The fifty million cotton loan of the ingenious COBB is simply a forced loan stated in impossible terms. It purports to be an appeal at once to the interests and patriotism of the people. But Mr. STEPHENS is obliged, by the roving commission supplied him by the Confederate financiers, to require of each planter, not merely a subscription of so many bales, but a statement of the proportion which that subscription bears to his entire crop, evidently, by this device, intending to address the fears rather than the patriotism of the contributor, and in showing that it is the interest of the people to convert their staple into inconvertible scrip of the rebel Treasury, Mr. STEPHENS is driven to the necessity of asserting what no one knows better than himself to be a vulgar slander, that in the event of the National Government achieving its purpose in the war, all the property of the South will be confiscated, and the estates and personal property of the planters will be worth no more than those pieces of waste paper which a Government on the verge of dissolution scatters like Autumn leaves over the cotton plantations, and which are sold in New-Orleans, when buyers can be found, at ten cents on the dollar. We may pardon the orator's perverted promises and perverse logic; but for a falsehood, the magnitude of which he fully appreciated, and which harmonizes so perfectly with the system of deliberate lies and delusions upon which the rebel movement is based, there is no forgiveness. Mr. STEPHENS knows now, what he declared in November last, that the National Government is the most benign on the face of earth; that nowhere else are rights of property so sacredly observed—even those rights which the laws of nature condemn as untenable. He has not in history, or in the temper of the loyal people of the country, reason to believe that any but the misleaders of the Southern people will be put in jeopardy of every conventional and civil right. On the contrary, he has the express assurances of the President of the United States that private property, embracing the peculiar property of the South, shall be everywhere protected, and that the National Army goes to restore order and peace, not to subvert them.

In urging the value of his Confederate securities with such fallacious inducements as these, Mr. STEPHENS presented the difficulty of his task in the most striking light. Not upon his fullness of knowledge of the subject, for whenever figures were alluded to the orator was obliged to confess his ignorance; not upon the intrinsic value of the stuff he was endeavoring to palm off upon a deluded audience, for he had to admit that the defeat of the rebel cause would leave it valueless; not upon the patriotic impulses of the people, for a clause appealing yet more strongly to their fears was carefully inserted: but upon lies and misrepresentations of the grossest sort, did this model of Southern statesmanship and full flower of Southern civilization rest his financial appeal. Had there been fact and reason at his service, we do Mr. STEPHENS the credit to believe he would have used them. But what is shocking to the last degree is to see a man who once possessed, through the entire country, a reputation for frank integrity which no other Southern politician possessed in an equal degree, thus condescending to the use of the most palpable sophisms and the most reckless falsehoods.

The phenomenon, however, like a number of other matters just now observable in the conduct of the rebellion, indicates the desperateness of the rebel cause. At the North no man could regard the National cause otherwise than as lost, if the Government were to address its appeals for pecuniary help to the bins and granaries of the people rather than to their bank accounts. To ask of the citizen a surrender of the surplus of his income, is to ask what no man will admit to have existence. But at the South the demand has this advantage, that the alleged surplus, if there be any, is never the property of the planter. The very crop which Mr. STEPHENS is begging to share, belongs already to owners other than the nominal ones to whom the mendicant applies. The factor in New-Orleans, Mobile and Charleston, has already paid for it in plantation supplies, ropes, bagging and cash. The real purpose of the Vice-President is to invite the planter to collude with the insurgent government in cheating the merchants of the great cities, whose advances alone sustain him in a period like the present; and as such a project involves simply the sacrifice of the rights of others, and as the alternative is the fearful one known in the Southern system of terrorism, it is quite possible the expedient will have a partial success. But one startling consequence, which will be enhanced in proportion to the success is already exhibiting itself. The moneyed classes of New-Orleans and Charleston have realized the swindle which is in course of perpetration, and are already declaring against the Government capable of so enormous a fraud. If Mr. STEPHENS reads the journals of those cities he must be profoundly alarmed at the tone they have assumed, a tone of violent opposition, prophetic of resistance in a more practical form, and which must be silenced if the States which contain the Cotton ports are to be retained in the Confederation. The danger is imminent. Every dollar Mr. STEPHENS and his fellow collectors harvest in the country, buys the ruin of their cause in the cities; and every argument of a speech like the present excites the hostility of those capitalists upon whom the planter is dependent. This single cause, of itself, is sufficient to destroy the movement with which Mr. STEPHENS has identified himself. The echo of his eloquence from Louisiana has probably already satisfied him that his persuasive strains have roused a legion of enemies, where they have gained an adherent.

The War Loan.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $250,000,000 to prosecute the war, passed both Houses of Congress and became a law several days ago, but we cannot learn that any of our public functionaries or Representatives at Washington have yet deemed it of sufficient importance, to send a perfect copy of the bill as passed, even to the Sub-Treasurer or Collector in this City, still less to any of the public journals. None of the business men in this financial centre of the American world, appear to have any certain or reliable information of the terms or conditions on which this enormous loan is to be made, nor of the time, means or security proposed for its repayment. We have heard, however, in general, from Washington, that the bill, submitted to Congress by Secretary CHASE, and passed by the House, was materially modified by amendments in the Senate, and especially that the very important clause pledging the revenues from certain specified sources to the punctual payment of the interest on the debt, was stricken out.

It is not Wall-street alone—nor the City of New-York—but the whole people of the United States, that are deeply and directly concerned in the judicious issue and sale of the public securities. So long as the yearly expenditures of the Government of the Union were confined to sixty or seventy millions, the people might safely overlook or disregard some little carelessness, waste or extravagance; but now that the yearly outlay is to be measured by hundreds of millions, they cannot afford needlessly to lose a single dollar. The whole of these enormous sums, however carelessly or corruptly lavished, are to be painfully drawn, sooner or later, from the pockets of the people. The National Securities are to be rapidly issued, in immense amounts, and the pecuniary interest of every tax-payer, present or future, imperiously requires that they should not be negotiated at any needless sacrifice. For every dollar issued at adequate rates of interest, the full worth of a dollar should be received in return. The Government has no moral right to neglect or omit any measure of sound conservatism needed to secure the actual receipt of par value for all its obligations, without discount or depreciation. The people, who are eventually to pay them all, may rightfully demand that if any specific pledge of revenues is necessary to keep the public stocks at par, or will increase, to any material extent, their market value, when negotiated, such a pledge should be given without hesitation.

The Government of Great Britain did not deem it derogatory to its credit or its dignity to provide a specific Sinking Fund, for securing the enormous loans, which carried it successfully through the costly and protracted wars of the French Revolution. To come nearer home, the public authorities of the State of New-York have not thought it unbecoming to pledge specific revenues, by which, for nearly half a century, they have steadily sustained its public securities, often at a large premium above par, and for amounts quite equal, in proportion to population, to any debt the National Government may incur within the present year. Heated enthusiasts, in and out of Congress, may possibly assert and even believe that the United States, amid all the tremendous pressure of the pending war, can borrow money to any amount, on its naked credit, on terms equally favorable with the Governments that carefully provide and pledge specific revenues to meet their engagements. Experience will show them their mistake. We unhesitatingly predict, that the whole fiscal power and political authority of the Union, without such a provision or pledge, cannot keep its securities, so long as the war endures, equal in market value to those of the State of New-York.

The Congress of 1815, in the act for levying an annual tax of six millions, expressly declared that "it was laid for the payment of the *principal and interest* of the public debt, contracted or to be contracted," and they furthermore expressly "pledged the faith of the United States for its effectual application," reserving only the privilege of substituting "other taxes equally productive." With all proper respect, we cannot therefore refrain from saying, that Congress has not done wisely in striking from a bill of such transcendant importance as that authorizing a loan of two hundred and fifty millions, the very necessary and salutary provision for keeping the public credit at its highest level. Certain it is, that every diminution of proceeds, for want of such a provision, which in negotiating these immense amounts, the Government may suffer by tens of millions, will aggravate to the same extent the severity of the burdens they must eventually impose, by taxation, upon the people. An opportunity to correct this very serious error may occur, during the present Congress, in adjusting the details of the bill which doubtless will be proposed by the Secretary for imposing a direct tax. By inserting in that act a distinct pledge of the proceeds of the tax to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt, Congress will best consult the convenience of the treasury and the permanent interests of the country.

The Need of Better Military Discipline.

The valley of Virginia has long been tabooed and hated by the lowland conspirators of Virginia for its recognized loyalty, and, in portions of its length, for its almost unanimous opposition to the purposes of the rebellion. The sudden apparent transfer of this prosperous and peaceful region from the support of the Union to the cause of treason was a result of the unhappy example of two or three popular and very able leaders, who were overawed by the demonstrations of the conspirators within and around the Richmond Convention. It was a change of sentiment in its very nature and origin wholly factitious, and produced, in a great degree, by a gross misapprehension of the facts which led to the President's Proclamation, and finally effected by the use of a well-arranged political machinery, in a moment of extreme popular excitement. Thus far the people of the valley have felt but lightly the pressure of the war. They have seen nothing but the march of gay and hopeful ranks, in high spirits and good humor, on the way to the appointed field, where the reputation of Southern prowess was to be practically vindicated by easy victories over an unchivalrous Northern rabble. But things have changed, and events are taking an unexpected turn. The ranks of these youthful and most inexperienced heroes are retreating hastily and in some alarm, without even risking a battle, before the steady tread and stern advance of an undervalued foe. This retiring army—fatigued by a cruel march under a scorching sun—sullen, morose and discouraged—will be under little discipline, and is only too likely to give vent and practical expression to its mortification and discontent by outrages upon the unoffending population—whose allegiance to treason is well doubted—along the line of its retreat.

Thus oppressed and injured by their own troops, this really loyal and law-obeying population—among whom are hundreds of emigrants from the agricultural regions of Pennsylvania and New-York—will find a return from an accidental and abnormal condition, to their natural fidelity to their honored flag, greatly facilitated and accelerated. The peaceful people of the valley of Virginia are now about to experience some of the real, and, alas! the most painful incidents of war—the exactions and cruelties of what they supposed to be their own friendly army.

But the acts of this retreating and oppressive mass of armed rebels—if properly used—will afford Gen. BANKS an open path through which he may bring the people of this rich valley, kindly, immediately and surely, back to their accustomed allegiance to the flag which they have only temporarily and thoughtlessly, but never seriously, abandoned. Let him, therefore, show *now* that he has the first essential quality of a real leader—without which no other good military quality can be made available—the power to enact obedience, to enforce discipline, and command the respect of brave soldiers to his rightful authority. Following in the footsteps of the angry rebels, let him see to it, that the soldiers of the Union bring protection in the wake of terror; give comfort where there was anxiety; repair, as they can, what the traitors have destroyed; soothe the distressed, and spread confidence where they find universal suffering and apprehension. On Gen. BANKS first, and next on his officers and men, rest now a fearful responsibility. It is for them to show the misled, but kind, patriotic and really loyal people of the valley, that wherever the Stars and Stripes wave in triumph, there will be found also safety and protection to all good citizens and to all descriptions of property. Let the passage of his army, then, stand out to the terror-stricken people, in glorious contrast to that of the rebels whom it follows—that the deep curses upon the cruelties of secession, may be changed to joyful congratulations that there is still a great and powerful Union, under whose shield all good men may find shelter and protection.

The heart of the country sickens at the account which has just reached us, of the unprovoked burning of houses in a little village in Fairfax, under the miserable and cruel, if we may not say cowardly, plea, that a few shots were fired from them upon our approaching troops. Does a loyal soldier need to be told, even if the excuse were true, that it is the armed rebels that fire upon them, and *not* the proprietor or occupant of an isolated house, and that such shots are most likely to come from the dwellings of Union men, which for the moment are held, and serve to conceal the rifles of the traitors?

It is our earnest conviction that by holding the soldiery of the Union in firm command, and suppressing all depredation by quick trials and prompt and severe and public punishment, as well as by appeals to the loyalty and honor and *pride* of the troops marching to the rescue of the oppressed Union men of the South, our military commanders can do as much, and perhaps more, towards the great object of bringing a permanent and welcome peace to the country, as by their military achievements. We trust and hope that from the commander of every division of the army, and his staff, through every military grade, and among the proud and intelligent privates from every loyal State, the order shall pass from rank to rank, and be responded to from man to man, that *society shall be protected, and all who offend against its rights and its peace, promptly and severely punished.* Let this be made a law of honor in every division of the patriotic army of the Union, that its advance may be everywhere welcomed by the oppressed, and its passage everywhere followed by the blessings of the rescued.

RHETT RUNNING.—Among the South Carolinians who made such excellent time in the great helter-skelter race from Fairfax Court-House on Wednesday last, we find the name of Capt. RHETT, of the Charleston "Brooks Guard." We suppose this can be none other than our fire-eating *confrère*, R. B. RHETT, JR., of the Charleston *Mercury*, and son of R. B. RHETT, SR., member from South Carolina of the Richmond Congress, who, with YANCEY, was the original prophet and propagator of Disunionism. RHETT, JR., figured very fiercely around Charleston about the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter as a Lieutenant in the South Carolina Army, "Brooks Guard," and it seems that for his exploits in that bloodless encounter, or for something else, he has been promoted to a captaincy. But it is painful to note that on the very first opportunity which this howling son of chivalry had to really distinguish himself, he should have achieved distinction only by being in the van at the Fairfax races. He has bragged so long and so loudly in his *Mercury*, about whipping the Yankees ten to one, that it might have been expected that he and his fellow-chivs, would surely have stood ground when McDOWELL advanced with a force not more than four or five times stronger than theirs, to say nothing of the fortifications behind which they were sheltered. But RHETT, after all his bluster, took to his heels with the rest of his chivalric crew, leaving guns, pistols, swords, knapsacks, and even their breeches and boots—(only think of it, a chivalry cutting stick without his pistol or pantaloons)—to say nothing of their half-cooked dinner and several copies of the *Mercury*—as trophies to the Yankees! Who *could* have thought it? And who could have thought anything else?

Slaughter of the Innocents.

The close contact of our Army with the ranks of the Secessionists and the events of the war, are revealing a fact in regard to the character of rebel recruits that should fix an indelible disgrace upon the insurgent leaders before the civilized nations of the earth. We allude to the numbers of extremely youthful persons—in some cases boys, or mere children—that are found in the rebel service. Two circumstances, just brought to light, explain our meaning and enforce the proposition we make. At the camp at Laurel Hill, in Western Virginia, which Gen. GARNETT abandoned when he commenced his late disastrous retreat, were found a number of newly made graves. Several had inscriptions on their head-boards.

"CHARLES U. GOFF, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was shot in action, July 1, 1861. Aged 16 years.

JOHN E. BLAKE, of Richmond, Va., Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, who was killed in action, July 10, 1861. Aged 19 years.

W. S. CLAY, First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, July 1, 1861. Aged 17 years."

At Camp Boone, in Tennessee, a gentleman who visited it reports a sad suicide of a young man of twenty years. His father was a devoted Unionist, and admonished his boy that if he took up arms against his country, he would disown him forever. But the excitement of rebel war proved too seductive for the hot-blooded and imaginative young man, and he joined a rebel company at Camp Boone. A few days only sufficed to dissipate his illusion, and thoughts returned of the dear home and gray-haired father he had left, and in the despondency of the moment he ended his camp career by cutting his throat. From the same camp, the gentleman reporting this case saw two boys borne away, both under fifteen years of age, who had been reclaimed by their parents.

It is no sufficient answer to the indignant comments that these revelations are calculated to awake, to say that the cause of the South is so holy that it carries with it irresistibly the feelings of all classes—that the young and the old alike are impelled to its defence; and that the women even do actually arm to share the service of men. A cause that is really so inspired, and that kindles such a fire in every breast, can surely get *men* enough in the ranks to vindicate it in the fiery gage of war. And while the seceded States are boasting of their ability to bring a million men into the field, it is a shocking and inexplicable circumstance that we read of a boy "ten years old" enrolled in their service and shot in battle. Is it upon the tender limbs of its children that, after all, the rebel States are to rely for its defence? Is it upon such loins as these that the sword is to be girt to conquer in the great fight which the crimes of older men have produced? Where are the *men* of the South, that children expiate their sins?

It is a disgrace to the age, and a blot on the manhood of the South, that these things are permitted. All nations, at all times in the world's history, have regarded women and children as persons to be exempt from the bloody work of war. Both on the score of humanity and the economy of human life, the rule should be observed. The Government that begins by drawing upon the nursery and the school-house for its defenders, will soon exhaust itself of the material of which armies are to be made, and perish of physical atrophy. In this aspect of the case, and having in view only success over the rebels, we might not care to find the poverty of insurgent resources so soon manifested in their admission of children into their volunteer ranks. But on the score of a common shame to manhood, we must protest against this Southern murder of the innocents.

If a commander of the Union forces should suffer a boy to be slain in the progress of his march through Virginia the civilized world would ring with the horror. But the Confederate leaders, as remorseless as Moloch, cause such sinless and gentle beings to "pass through the fire" of their treason and perish in the cruel havoc of war.

Gen. Patterson's Command.

The telegraph, always obsequious to commanding officers who have the power to suspend communication, apprises us that the responsibility of Gen. PATTERSON'S inactivity is attributable not to the General but to his men. The term for which a majority of his force volunteered is nearly complete; and we are informed that the most ardent endeavors of the chief to induce his men to follow him into action were defeated for this reason. The reader will believe what he pleases of this. For ourselves we receive it as a disgraceful slander upon the Army. Of the troops in the valley of Virginia, a large proportion were sent from Washington and Baltimore, all eagerness for the chance, which seemed to be so much more promising in PATTERSON'S command, of encountering the enemy. The spirit with which these brave fellows crossed the Potomac and routed the enemy at Hainesville, is sufficient demonstration of the sincerity of their operations and the sturdiness of their courage. Some subsequent causes must be found to account for their present alleged indisposition to advance; and it will, in all likelihood, be found in the vacillation, hesitation and pusillanimity which have characterized their leader. Under such a chief they may well refuse to go into action; and we venture to say that the substitution of Gen. BANKS will show that distrust of his predecessor, and not fear of the enemy, is the foundation of their reluctance.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Effect of Heat on the Soldiers—Absurd Fashions of Dress—Necessity for General Uniformity—Congressional Sympathies with Secession.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 18 1.

It is stated that many soldiers fell by the way from sun-stroke, in the march to Fairfax Court-house. The day was excessively hot, and this consequence was to be expected, as a natural fruit of the absurd and unaccountable manner in which the troops had been clad. Considering the fabulous notions entertained in the North of the Summer heats of the South, it must be set down as among the strangest freaks of fancy that ever took possession of a whole people—that of clothing the soldiers, with some common sense exceptions, as if they were about to enter upon a Winter campaign in Labrador, while their heads are covered with caps that fit the crown like the bark of a tree. I have with great pain witnessed regiment after regiment march into Washington wrapped in these warm and thick woolen cloths, when the thermometer has been at eighty to a hundred degrees, and when every citizen in sound mind was clad in the thinnest cotton or linen stuffs. But this is not the worst of it: human nature might possibly endure the thick coat of blue or grey cloth, with pantaloons of the same material; but to these horrors there is generally superadded an overcoat with an immense cape; and it seems to be a law with these volunteer regiments that all these garments must be worn, rain or shine, buttoned to the chin. It is only a partial relief when the overcoat, instead of being worn, is rolled up into a huge parcel and buckled on to the back above the knapsack. The cap, generally red or black, and fitting like the skin, invites the concentrated rays of the Southern sun. And can it be wondered at that the men die from heat and exhaustion? Would it not be strange if the fact were otherwise? I can imagine nothing so absurd, unless this folly shall be followed up by the adoption of a Winter costume of cotton and linen.

These Winter uniforms have probably been selected for a Summer campaign in the South, as a matter of convenience. Cotton or linen soon becomes soiled, and needs washing; and hence all ideas of comfort are sacrificed to convenience, or to appearances. But this difficulty may be avoided by adopting a light flannel uniform, which has the double advantage of lightness and exemption from the necessity of washing. Many regiments have uniforms of this material, and their condition is enviable, if compared with that of the majority. Among the most appropriate uniforms I have seen is that of the Rhode Island regiments, which consists of a flannel hunting shirt or loose coat, with pantaloons of the same material, while the head is crowned by a soft wool hat similar to that worn by the United States Artillery. The whole costume is respectable in appearance, cheap, and suited to the season.

Why did not the Government order all the volunteer companies to be uniformed alike, and in a manner adapted to the season? A stroke of the pen would have settled the whole question, and have saved several lives at Great Bethel, with the risk of many others from similar mistakes. There is certainly a best mode of clothing soldiers, and the experience of the War Department should be able to point it out, and to insist upon its adoption by volunteers, in preference to the innumerable whims and absurdities which have governed in this important matter.

The excitement in Washington to-day is intense, and the number of stories in circulation is past counting. Any tale will be believed at a time like the present, and the public ear is at the mercy of every unscrupulous tongue which may be prompted by vanity, or the pure love of lying, to invent a story. It is gratifying to know that the great losses first reported have no existence in fact, but at the same time we are bound to admit that our success has been less brilliant than was at first believed—in a word, that the affair at Bull's Run, last evening, was no success at all, but a repulse. It seems that the distinguished Editor of the TIMES was standing in a group of civilians which was honored with a bomb-shell from the enemy's batteries. I have seen a gentleman who was present, and had the dubious satisfaction of witnessing the fight. I understand that Mr. RICHARDSON, the member from Illinois, was present, and that he expresses much indignation at the conduct of the officers, in marching the men upon the batteries to be shot down. But it is but just that we should hear what the officers have to say for themselves, before pronouncing sentence upon their conduct. The Editor of the TIMES will no doubt furnish an interesting account of the affair. There may be reverses, but the confidence of the public here in the final result is unshaken, and there may be a hard fight, but none doubt that our flag will in a few days float over the enemy's works at the Junction.

It is surprising that men claiming to be honorable, and who are so regarded by the world, should "palter in a double sense," as is done by leading sympathizers with secession in Congress. No one can read the speeches of Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, BUENETT and MAY, without being convinced that their whole hearts and minds are in sympathy with the rebels, and that they wish success to the rebel arms. Yet these men have, within a fortnight, taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States. This Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are declared to be supreme, anything in the Constitution and aws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding, and the President takes an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws. What, then, must we think of the consciences of these men? Have they a sense of the obligations of an oath? Can they pretend to be supporting the Constitution, while they are urging the President to let the rebellious States go, and while they refuse to vote the supplies necessary to enable him to put the laws in force? Another generation will be amazed at the subterfuges resorted to by these "honorable men," in order to evade the plainest dictates of duty. OBSERVER.

Musical.

STATEN ISLAND.—A most agreeable Concert—and one of high artistic merit—took place on Saturday evening, at the new and elegant Hall of the St. Julien Hotel. It is seldom, even in this City, that we have a more *recherché* programme, or better artists to interpret it. The first *morceau* was HAYDEN'S charming Quartette in G major, (opus 77, No. 1,) played faultlesely by Messrs. NOLL, HERWIG, BESIG and BERGMANN; then came a Solo on the piano-forte by Mr. J. S. MILLS, who still maintains his preëminence as our most finished performer. The piece was a new fantasia on themes from MEYERBEER'S opera "Le Pardon de Ploermel," introducing some of the gems of that work, and replete with effective passages for the piano. It is Mr. MILLS' latest addition to the *répertoire* of his instrument, and in his hands is certainly as effective as it well can be. Mme. von BERKEL, an artiste who is heard to great advantage in the concert-room, gave a romance by MEYERBEER from the "Huguenots," with excellent taste, and later in the evening sang a couple of songs—one of them Scotch, the other German—to the entire delight of the audience. The remaining features of the programme were a new and very vigorous Trio by RUBINSTEIN, in B flat, the third, op. 52)—a work richly filled with *motives*, and carefully elaborated for the various instruments, and a Grand Fantasia on themes from "L'Elisir d'Amore," by HENSELT, played by Mr. MILLS. Both these productions were rendered so efficiently that their performance left nothing to be desired. We cannot recall a Chamber Concert where care and ability worked together more agreeably. It is a healthy sign of musical progress that such an entertainment is called for in our places of fashionable resort. The saloon of the St. Julien is admirably adapted for classical music. Ebery tone of the piano, (a superb instrument from Messrs. STEINWAY'S establishment) could be heard in its full vibratory richness.

The next classical soiree will take place on Saturday next. On Wednesday there will be an entertainment for the young folk. Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, with his inimitable band of Minstrels, will give a Matinee on that day, commencing at 3 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

How the Fourth of July was Celebrated—The Government Officers all Leaving—The Mail Service—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 28, 1861.

While the good people of the "States," North and South, are preparing for or actually engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts, the people of this isolated Territory are making extensive preparations for a more than ordinary display of patriotic enthusiasm on the recurrence of the glorious Fourth. The ancient "Nauvoo Legion," which has "gone dead" since the stirring days of "Echo Cañon" fame, is to be resurrected to assist in the ceremonies of next Thursday. A grand procession, in which the various trades are to be represented, some of them practically, and the rising generation is to form a most noticeable feature, will start from Union-square and parade several streets to the Bowery, on the Temple block, where speeches or orations, political and patriotic, will be contributed by some of the preachers. A grand select ball is to follow in the evening, in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, and warm work it will be, no doubt, though the nights here are pleasantly cool, even in the heat of Summer.

One by one the National officers of the Territory leave us, and no successor arrives. Last Monday, Col. B. DAVIES, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, bade a long adieu to the Salt Lake and turned his face towards his own place in Palmyra, Mo., in company with Mr. EDWARDS, his clerk, and others.

And it is rumored about the city that our Secretary-Governor will shortly follow suit, successor or no successor, and then what shall we do? We can't well get along without being governed, in some fashion or other. As the Mormons are in the majority, and are fertile in expedients, they may—should no new Governor arrive soon, and the present incumbent depart—fall back on their pet, the "Provisional Government of the State of Deseret," with the inevitable BRIGHAM for Provisional Governor again. Time, however, will determine.

With the new mail service on the 1st of July, we get here a new Postmaster and a new Post-office. No announcement of the delivery and dispatch days has yet been made public, and there is a good deal of doubt, and some fear, in regard to the future letter-postage from and to Utah, some thinking the rate will be increased from three to ten cents, while others, and particularly the *Deseret News*, contend that Utah is neither on the Pacific, nor east nor west of the Rocky Mountains, but right in the middle of them, and that the Post Route Act cannot be fairly construed to increase our postage. However this may be determined, one thing I firmly believe—and I am not alone in the matter—and that is, that the three-cent rate will produce more revenue from Utah than the ten-cent rate.

Emigration from the East to California continues through our city, mostly taking fine horse stock through. A few are going the other way, I suppose to fetch their relatives and friends from the States.

Last Friday a train of twenty-five wagons and three hundred head of cattle left here for Carson, laden with flour, barley and oats, and owned by Messrs. WALKER, of this city.

BRIGHAM, KIMBALL and a company of others have been out on a preaching excursion as far as Springville, Utah County, starting last Friday and returning on Monday.

A special session of the Probate Court of this County commences to-day.

Burnt brick-making has not been carried on in this city, owing to the difficulty of obtaining good clay, and sufficient wood at a moderate price to burn it. But it appears that it has been determined to build the new Leventies Hall in this city of burnt brick, and a number of hands are now successfully employed in this business.

A week last Tuesday the mail and express animals at Strawberry Creek were stolen by Cheyenne Indians, and some Snake ponies at the upper crossing of the Sweetwater shared the same fate. The Snakes pursued the Cheyennes, and had a running fight from Rock Creek toward the head of Beaver Creek. The Snakes lost four men, besides two wounded, but recovered half their ponies and most of the mail and express animals. Eight Cheyenne scalps returned with the animals.

The Indians on the route hence to California have commenced to take toll from the emigrants. Sixteen horses were recently stolen from a company at Shell Creek, but, through the assistance of "Indian Jack," eleven were recovered.

The weather has been bright and very hot, but has moderated a little the last two days.

The New Government of Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "J. M. W.," in his letter from Wheeling, of the 18th inst., speaks of the present State Government of Virginia as follows:

"So sudden has been this new State movement, and so utterly revolutionary in its character, and yet so peaceful and noiseless has been its action, that one can scarcely credit its strength or determination. The peaceful education of American citizens, and our instinctive obedience to the forms of law, unit us for a sudden appreciation of the earnestness or magnitude of enterprises like the one inaugurated by the loyal citizens of Western Virginia."

It is difficult to see how the recent movement in Western Virginia can, with any propriety whatever, be characterized as revolutionary. There has been no attempt to change the laws or the form of Government, secured to the people by the Constitution of the State, subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, by GOV. PIERPONT, and those acting with him. Their action has been merely to preserve the State from an attempted and partially executed revolution on the part of the late GOV. LETCHER, and other State authorities; but as this attempt was wholly without authority from the people themselves, and wholly against the Constitution and laws of the State and the United States as well, it was an act of sheer self-defence on the part of the people, who alone are the ultimate depositaries of political power, to reconstruct their State authorities, not their Constitution and laws, as these remain, as heretofore, undisturbed. The action of the late Gov. LETCHER and other State authorities under him, can only be regarded as an abdication of their political position and power, and the people very properly assembled in their primary capacity, and supplied their places by a new election according to the Constitution and laws. With what propriety, therefore, can the present Government be called revolutionary? Suppose that by some great Providential interposition, Gov. LETCHER and all the constitutionally elected authorities under him, instead of committing political suicide, as they have, had been suddenly deprived of life, would it have been revolutionary for the people to have assembled in their primary capacity and to have supplied their places by another and Constitutional election? Manifestly not. In what respect, essentially, does this supposed case differ from the one under consideration? Let there be no misunderstanding on this subject. The present Government of Virginia, as recognized by the General Government, is not revolutionary. It is essentially and emphatically anti-revolutionary.

Again, your correspondent says, speaking of the "Richmond Government:" "It possessed a clear right to secede for itself, and try titles; but it possessed no right to control the acuon of the people, who really constitute the State." This is a singular paragraph, to say the least of it. How could the elected authorities of the people have the right to secede as a Government, if they had no right to bind the people they were elected to govern, and by the people themselves? "J. M. W." would seem to be thoroughly indoctrinated with the wretched heresy, under our forms of Government, of the right of revolution, inhering in States as well as individuals. This pernicious error is wide-spread, and it is not, therefore, surprising to see it reiterated in connection with a political movement, having its origin in such extraordinary circumstances. "J. M. W." cannot have been an observant reader of the TIMES, or he would not have been delivered of such an absurdity as this, and it is quite certain that if his attention is turned even slightly to an investigation of the doctrine, he will at once abandon it. Let it be repeated, that the right to revolutionize by force, and the power to do so, are not contestible terms. There can be no right to revolutionize by force where there is a peaceable redress for grievances. The "Richmond Government" had no grievances to be remedied, and if they had, there was a full and complete provision for their remedy in the Constitution itself, and the people of the States had solemnly agreed with the people of the other States to abide forever by the guarantees of the Constitution in this respect. It is not necessary to protract an argument on this subject. The case only needs to be fairly stated to refute itself. The truth is, however, that this miserable doctrine of the right of revolution, is the especial weakness of the North, as a perverted State rights doctrine is of the South, and both together have contributed much to our present difficulties. We trust that the war now in progress, will blot them both out of our political vocabulary. W. L. B.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Shipping and Commercial News—Nominations for State Officers—Destructive Fires—Affairs in Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, July 19.

The Pony Express passed here at 4 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 10.

Arrived, 8th, ships, *Dictator*, Hong Kong; 9th, *Moonlight*, Hong Kong; bark *Druid*, Newcastle. Sailed, 7th, ship *Challenge*, Hong Kong, carrying $26,000 in gold bars; 8th, ship *Old Colony*, Liverpool, carrying 3,600 bbls. flour, 23,000 sacks wheat, 200 bbls. salmon, 275 bales wool, 1,000 flasks quicksilver.

The ship *White Swallow* has cleared for Hong Kong, with a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, and $167,000 in Mexican dollars and silver bars.

At present, the demand for silver is rather slack, and the supply liberal.

The following are recent engagements: Ship *Isabella*, to Liverpool, £2 per ton; ship *Flaying Dragon* and bark *Alcyon* to Melbourne, ship *Ecorium* and brig *Curlew* to Sydney; ship *Flying Mist* to load dyewood from the Coast of Mexico to Europe at £4.

A fair business is doing with the country, but there is no demand for goods from first hands. Jobbers are working off their stocks. There has not been an arrival from domestic Atlantic ports for sixteen days. No fresh goods are urged. Butter has declined to 25c.@27½c. Teas have advanced about 5 cents per pound, under the expectation that Congress will levy a duty on such imports. All other imported goods are flat and nominally unchanged. The demand for wheat, partially for export, is in excess of the supply, at about $1 65 per 100 pounds. The statistics of wheat export for the year ending July 1, show that 3,500,000 bushels were sent abroad. The average price during the year, was $1 52½ per 100 pounds. It is now estimated that California has about the same amount of wheat to export from the crop of 1861, as that from 1860.

The money market continues easy as usual, and Sight Exchange on New-York rates at 5 per cent.

The Union Democratic Convention completed its labors at Sacramento yesterday, having nominated the following ticket, which is not regarded a very strong one outside of the party supporting it: For Governor, JOHN CONNERS: Lieut.-Governor, RICHARD IRWIN; Congress, Southern District, HENRY EDGERTON; Northern District, JOSEPH McKIBBEN; Judge of the Supreme Court, B. S. [illegible], Clerk of the Supreme Court, GEORGE S. [illegible], Surveyor-General, JOSEPH GARDNER; Comptroller, JOSEPH E NUTTMAN; State Printer, JOHN R. RIDGE. This ticket was carried by what was called the Broderick element in the Convention.

The Breckinridgers, who recently adjourned without making nominations, it is understood will reassemble and make nominations for all the State offices, for the purpose of defeating the Union Democracy, and thus opening the way to reorganize an old-fashioned Democratic Party, which will include all wings. The Breckinridgers thus become the main reliance of the Republicans for carrying the State at the ensuing election.

A fire broke out on the 3d of July at Maysville, in CHAS. COBA'S stable, on the east side of C street, opposite the United States Hotel. Before it could be arrested it destroyed property to the value of $25,000 or $30,000

The prospecting party which left this city some months since to visit the Potosi and other mines on the Gila River, have returned, loaded down with specimens of gold, silver, and lead. The mineral wealth of this section is apparently very great, particularly in silver. The bottom lands of the Gila River are represented as being of the greatest fertility, opening a fine field for agriculturists.

A fire at Stockton, on the 8th, consumed the Avenue Hotel, on Webber-avenue, and some large adjoining stables, together with twenty-five horses and mules; also, a dwelling-house and portion of the San Joaquin brewery.

The steamer *Cortez* arrived here last night, from the Columbia, bringing papers from Portland, Oregon, to the 6th of July. Independence Day was celebrated at Portland with great enthusiasm. Delegations were present from Marion, Yam Hill, Washington, Clackamas and Clatzep Counties, and from Washington Territory. A fine display of fireworks took place in the evening, which was witnessed by upwards of 7,000 people.

The present season has been the most remarkable for rain ever known in Oregon. Instead of turning warm and dry in April, the rainy season has lasted up to the present month. The consequence is that the grass and vegetation are luxuriant, and cattle and horses are fat and fine. The cold and chilly rains have damaged the Spring crops in appearance, while the early wheat threatens to attain such a growth of straw as to endanger its heading.

New-York Evangelical Alliance.

MEETING AT DR. M'CAULEY'S CHURCH—INTERESTING REPORT AND ADDRESSES.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance, which has assumed the onerous duty of caring for the religious wants of the soldiers of the Union engaged in the suppression of the great rebellion, held a meeting last night, at Dr. MCCAULEY'S Church in Fifth-avenue. The crowd was so great, that Dr. TYNG, in stating the purpose of the meeting, regretting the absence of Dr. SPRING, remarked that if perchance the venerable and venerated pastor of the Brick Church had become lost in the mass, they would be obliged to somebody to have him forwarded to the pulpit.

Rev. Dr. MCCAULEY opened the religious exercises by "presenting our wants and needs to the Lord's throne."

Rev. Mr. GOSS, the Secretary of the Alliance, after a brief explanatory address by Dr. TYNG, proceeded to read a report of the operations of the Alliance, and the good effect therefrom. He detailed the process of camp services, the supplying of religious reading, correspondence with chaplains, circulation of Union hymn-books, &c. Heretofore, they had mainly confined their efforts to the wants of our City volunteers. They now proposed to extend their operations to all the regiments of the State, numbering nearly 50,000 men. It was also proposed to establish correspondence, with a view of learning the religious wants of all the volunteers, and to have a central committee in each Northern State to perform similar duties. It had also been arranged with the President of the Sanitary Commission to have the agents of that body work, also, in this cause.

Rev. Dr. MCCAULEY then delivered a most interesting address. He commenced with an eloquent justification of the cause in which our arms are engaged. In speaking of the great trial which the nation is undergoing, he said: "We are told that when glass first assumes its form and cools into brilliancy, the fall of a single grain of sand has shattered the vase; but, by subjecting it again to heat, and then skillfully allowing it to cool, thus restoring its entirety and retaining its beauteous form well kept might bear the hammer's stroke without fracture. Does it not appear that we are now witnessing the annealing of that crystal vase into which God has poured that which is for the regeneration of all people. We are told that the diamond could not assume its shape, unless it had been beneath a tremendous pressure. May it not be that that tremendous pressure under which this whole nation groans is the very process by which Providence will perfect this crystalization, and present it as chief among those jewels with which God adorns his diadem, King of Nations, as he reigns on high."

Dr. MCCAULEY further spoke in eloquent terms, of the *personnel* of the troops, their religious wants, and the need of providing them with religious reading.

Dr. TYNG next read a number of extracts from letters received from privates, chaplains, and others engaged in the war, praising the objects of the Alliance, and asking its aid. Upon the tenor of these appeals, he made a strenuous effort to have the moral and religious wants of the soldiers fully realized. Eloquently painting the justice of the cause, the fearful dangers to which the troops were exposed, the possible horrors of perhaps the very hour in which he spoke, the self-sacrifices of the men, the good results of the efforts already made, Dr. TYNG made a most stirring appeal on behalf of the work of the Alliance. Already, he said, 65,000 hymn books had been distributed, and 20,000 religious newspapers; and he urged them to aid the work by coöperation and subscription. There were slips of paper placed in every pew, and he hoped they would be disinterred from beneath the audience, and applied to their destined purpose—the recording of subscriptions.

A handsome collection was taken up, and after singing the doxology, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, as the Staten Island ferry-boat *Southfield* was on her down trip at 5 o'clock, and when about one mile below Governor's Island, a little boy, aged about three years, son of Mr. J. H. WATSON, who resides at No. 87 First-place, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the upper deck. He was in charge of his sister, aged twelve or fourteen, and was accompanied by a brother, aged about eight. They were going to Clifton to visit some friends. The little fellow was sitting on the lower rope of the guard, near the pilot house aft. A woman who had cakes for sale wished to pass with her basket, and as he was making room for her, he lost his balance and went over. A scream of horror came from all who saw it, and the sister and brother were well nigh paralyzed with fright. A gentleman who sat near hurried to the pilot house, and notified the man at the helm, "a child overboard!" In an instant the bell clanged in the engineer's room, wheels and rudders were reversed, the pilot hastened to the other pilot-house, and the boat went back with all speed, following the wake she had just left. A steamboat was seen coming down the bay and crossing our tack about half a mile off, at about the point where the child went over. Every effort was made to signal them to stop, shout upon shout went over the water from a hundred voices, and hats and handkerchiefs were used with a *downward* movement; but, strange to say, it was interpreted to be what it did *not* resemble, and these signs of warning and distress were answered by cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. This was followed by a loud moan of disappointment, and cries of, "There, they have run over him!" All hope of saving the boy seemed to be stifled, but the returning boat kept on, feeling her way cautiously, when presently a little hat was descried, and then a little body, still, buoyant, and face upward. A thrill of hopeful expectation of a rescue was felt by the hundred anxious passengers. "There he is!" "There he is!" "Slack up!" "Stop her!" The pilot sounded his bell to stop the engines, when a tall, spare man was seen divesting himself of hat, coat, vest and boots. He dropped himself from the upper to the lower forward deck; went over the guards, hung down by his hands, and dropped into the water just as the boat was about coming in contact with the body. She had a little too much headway, and cries were heard on all sides, "They will be struck by the wheel!" "Stop her!" Sure enough, they would have been struck, but, with wonderful presence of mind, the gentleman *dove under the wheel* and came up near the stern with the boy in his arms. Life-preservers were thrown over and a small boat was lowered. The gentleman seized the latter with one hand, laid the boy in with the other, got in himself, and commenced at once to roll and rub him. Presently they were taken on board, a child was heard to cry, and the glad news, "He is alive!" "He will be saved!" went from mouth to mouth until every face beamed with a smile of intense satisfaction. The sister and brother came forward excited and in tears. They assisted to divest him of his drenched clothing; a blanket was brought, in which he was wrapped, and the efforts to resuscitate were diligently pushed. One gentleman took from his wallet a newspaper slip containing printed directions, by E. MERIAM, for rescusitating a drowned person. When the boat arrived at Quarantine landing, the body was taken to the residence of the Health Officer, where Dr. GUNN and the other health officer, with the ladies in the house, gave proper attention to the little sufferer. Word was immediately sent to friends at Clifton, and the parents were telegraphed to Brooklyn. They arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, and found that all was well. The child was restored to consciousness, and his chief complaint was thus expressed: "Papa, I fell in water and *lost my hat*." It was with much difficulty that the brave man who thus periled his own life to save this little fellow could be induced to give his name; but the impropriety of his keeping it, from the knowledge of the parents was so urged upon him that he finally wrote his address on a card for the sister, with a request not to show it except to her parents. It transpired, however, at the landing, that this noble deed was performed by "Capt. J. W. KITTREDGE, care of E. F. TAFT & Co., Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-street, New-York." His wife, with a nurse and child, were believed to be on board at the time.

SUICIDE WITH A KNIFE.—Mr. THOS. LILIE, a boarder at the establishment of Mr. WM. R. VANAMBURGH, No. 44 Laight-street, was found yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, dead in bed, his throat cut and several stabs in his left breast. A knife with which the deed had been performed lay beside him, and it was evident that he had committed suicide. He retired on the night previous in good health, and not appearing the next morning at breakfast the wife of the proprietor visited his room and found him lying dead upon the bed. Coroner GAMBLE was notified and held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Suicide by cutting his throat with a knife." No cause could be assigned for the act. Deceased was a native of this City, 34 years of age, and had boarded at the house for ten weeks.

MEETING OF CAP-MAKERS.—Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of cap-makers was held at Germania Hall, No. 42 Avenue A. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress to modify and alter the form that contracts for the supply of caps for the Army are given out. It appears that, owing to the number of speculators who are making money out of the misfortunes of our country, and who are in no way connected with the cap-trade, the regular cap-makers are unable to earn sufficient to support themselves and families. Before the war commenced, they could earn ten and twelve shillings a day—now they cannot earn more than four. The object of the petition is to ask Government to give the contracts for caps to none but legitimate manufacturers. Mr. J. HOSSLETTER was the President of the meeting; after a short speech from him, wherein he complained bitterly of the condition of cap-makers, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

CAPTURE OF TWO WELL-KNOWN BURGLARS.—Detective ROACH, on Saturday, followed and watched for several hours two well-known burglars, named CHARLES JOHNSON and CHARLES LANE, whom he was enter by means of false keys several dwellings on the Sixth-avenue, but come out without any plunder. Finally they got into the building No. 872 Broadway, a Seminary for young ladies, and left it with a bundle, which proved to be made up of two mantillas, two silver cups, and some other articles belonging to Mrs. CATHERINA COLCURN, the housekeeper. The officer followed them until they got into a stage, and then arrested them with the stolen property, a bunch of skeleton keys, and a chisel in their possession. They were taken to the Police Head-quarters, and locked up.

OUT-DOOR PREACHING.—The second out-door meeting, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, was held in Astor-place yesterday, the exercises commencing at 5½ P. M. by prayer and singing. About two hundred persons of both sexes were present, who appeared deeply interested throughout the service. A brief discourse was delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, he having taken for his text the words found in Revelation, iii., 20. After explaining the meaning of the passage, and alluding to the author, the preacher earnestly exhorted his hearers to yield themselves to the will of God, and listen to his kind entreaties. A hymn was then sung, and the benediction pronounced.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—JOHN BURNS and JOHN MCCORMICK were arrested yesterday, charged with robbing CHAS. MARSHALL of a wallet containing $9. It appears that they induced him to treat them at a liquor store on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, where he was given drugged liquor, and then robbed. For five hours after taking the liquor he was insensible, and on reviving found himself in a stone-yard in Eleventh-avenue. The accused pleaded not guilty, but were locked up for trial.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—A young woman, named JANE PURCELL, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing laudanum. She was out of employment and destitute. Officer LOUDON, of the Eighteenth Ward, conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital. CATHARINE HARRIS attempted self-destruction by jumping into the dock at Pier No. 1, East River, but was rescued by the First Ward Police and taken to the New-York Hospital.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Four boys, named JOHN FELTON, JOHN DAILY, JOHN FALLON and MIKE DEMPSTER, were arrested, yesterday, in the vacant store, No. 54 Courtland-street, to which they had effected an entrance from the roof. They had stolen a silver watch belonging to DENNIS DRISCOLL. Justic KELLY locked them up to answer.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—JOHN NOLAN, a member of Engine Company No. 9, of Brooklyn, while returning from a fire yesterday morning, fell at the corner of North Seventh and Second sts., and one of the wheels passed over his neck, inflicting dangerous injuries. He was brought to this City and placed in the New-York Hospital.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—HENRY LINN, a young man, was arrested on Saturday, charged with passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics Bank of New-Haven, Conn., at MATARAN'S saloon in Beekman-street, and at other places. He was taken to Court, and locked up for examination.

Arrivals in the City.

Douglas Irvine, Secretary of the British Legation, from Washington; Hon. G. T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.; Rev. T. Thayer, of Newport, R. I.; Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of Boston; H. Lewis, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Donnell, of New-Orleans, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. C. S. Warner, of Illinois; Geo. Everett, and E. D. Jordan, of Boston; Robert T. Lincoln, the son of the President, from Washington; A. Whistler, G. T. Bayard, and John Adair, of the U. S. Army; J. W. Edgar, of St. Joseph, Mo.; and R. France and son, of Delaware, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chancellor Farnsworth, Capt. Hogan, of the United States Army; Dr. Augustus Rawlings, of New-York; C. C. Gray, of Liverpool; H. H. Wolcott, of Binghampton; E. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin; W. Osborn, of St. Joseph, Mo., and R. K. Porter, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col. S. H. Mix, of the United States Army; R. J. King, of England; J. Wylie Edmonds, of Boston; John Crouse, of Syracuse, and J. B. Kilbrith, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Moses H. Grinnell, of New-York; Rev. E. J. Noyes, of Montreal; W. P. Nottingham and W. W. Irvin, of the U. S. Army; Col. Hastings, A. M. Simpson, T. A. Howard, C. C. Evans, and Dr. T. Hopkins, of Boston; and Major T. E. Hall, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

W. Hewthorne, of England; J. Howard King, of Albany; and R. A. Hankey, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Cecil Johnson, of England, and T. C. Upham, of Maine, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The children connected with Mr. BEECHER'S congregation, in Brooklyn, with their parents, friends, and pastor, assembled in the church, yesterday afternoon, to take part in exercises appropriate to the close of the Sunday School for a month's vacation. Mr. BEECHER dispensed with his evening sermon, in order that this interesting festival might be held at a late and cool hour of the afternoon. After the singing of various hymns, addresses were made by THEODORE TILTON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and GEORGE A. BELL, Superintendent of the school. A distribution of flowers to the children took place at the close of the exercises.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board held a meeting last Friday evening, Alderman STRONG in the Chair. Alderman MCLAUGHLIN presented a petition from the Collector of Taxes, requesting the appointment of an assistant clerk, at a salary of $700 per annum, from May 15, 1861, in place of Adjutant GILL, who has gone to the war. Law Committee. Alderman WALLACE, presented a remonstrance against opening York-street. The matter in regard to lands under water at Gowanus, claimed by CORNELIUS DEVOE, was referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to ascertain the rights of the City in the lands. Adjourned to Monday evening, the 22d inst.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths during the the week ending July 20 have been 137, as follows: Cholera infantum, 15; consumption, 17; dropsy, 6; scarlet fever, 8; disense of heart, 3; infantile marasmus, 10; small-pox, 3; sun-stroke, 2; other causes, 74.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—MARY FARNHAM was arrested by order of the Coroner last Friday night, on suspicion of being the murderer of BRIDGET EAGAN, at her residence, No. 137 Navy street, on Monday night of last week. The inquest is adjourned to Wednesday next.

A SECESHER.—A journeyman barber raised a secession flag, last Friday, over the barber's shop of his employer, in Grand-street, E. D., which did not suit the denizens of that locality. The secesher was soon glad to haul down the secession flag and raise the genuine article, and then secede himself.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During last week the wills of HENRY COMSTOCK, ELIZA WINSHIP and GEORGE BAKER, all of Brooklyn, were admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court for Kings County.

New-Jersey.

THE STABLES OF THE JERSEY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY DESTROYED BY FIRE—FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a large frame building in Mercer-street, Jersey City, owned and occupied as a stable by the Jersey City Railroad Company. When the fire was discovered, about twenty horses and a large quantity of grain and hay was in the stable. The Fire Department and the Police were soon at the scene of the conflagration, and labored nobly to subdue the flames and rescue the horses. Five valuable horses, however, were burned to death, and most of the grain and hay was destroyed. The extent of the loss could not yesterday be ascertained, but it is estimated at several thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and a reward of $300 is offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage.

LARCENY.—CHARLES O'NIEL was arrested on Saturday night, charged with stealing a large quantity of cabages from the premises of HUGH MCQUADE, No. 295 South-street, Jersey City. He was held to answer.

INSULTING FEMALES.—Officer KILLCOILEY yesterday arrested WM. BRADFORD for disorderly conduct and insulting females at the Jersey City Ferry. He was locked up to answer.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST AT ST. PAUL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Messrs. LOVE and MCLAREN, old California and Frazer River miners, arrived in this city Friday evening last, from the Saskatchewan, bringing with them 74 ounces of gold of fine quality, procured from the Rocky Mountains. They have located on the Saskatchewan River, along which, for 600 miles this side of the mountains, they have found gold.

A portion of their party is now engaged there exploring the tributaries of the Saskatchewan. They believe that this new gold region will prove as rich as any other on the continent. They have come to St. Paul for supplies, and will return by way of Red River in a few days.

Mr. MCLAREN imigrated from Hastings to the mountains, and spent last Winter on the head waters of the Saskatchewan, the Winter climate of which he represents as milder than that of this region, and says the Winter is the best for prospecting.—*St. Paul Press, July 13.*

FREDERIC HECKER, distinguished among the Germans as a leader in the Baden Revolution of 1848, but for the last ten years a farmer, resident near Belleville, Ill., arrived, says the St. Louis *Republican*, from Washington a few days ago, where he had an interview with the President. He says the President assured him positively, that Col. SIEGEL will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Friday, July 19, THOMAS HIGGINS, aged 31 years and 4 months.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brother Francis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., where a requiem mass will be celebrated, thence he will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in attendance.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIAM H., Jr., infant son of William H. and Sarah Raynor, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 98 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, WILLIS PEERS, infant son of Wm. H. and Alice A. Earle, aged 1 month and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas F. Peers, No. 122 West 22d-st.

MARSH.—In this City, on Sunday, July 21, FRANK, youngest child of Philip B. and Matilda L. Marsh, aged 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 Mansfield-place, 51st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day (Monday), at 2½ o'clock.

BARKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July

William Strickland Explains why He was arrested as a Spy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Fortress Monroe, under date of July 1, introduces my name in his letter, and states that I was arrested as a spy, by the order of Gen. BUTLER.

Such was my misfortune, but certainly not my fault; not even as he supposes by "blundering in my manner of exploring the camps." I had already received two lessons in the shape of arrests at Fort Corcoran, near Washington, and at Sharpsburgh, near Harper's Ferry, and do claim that my conduct whilst in and near Fortress Monroe, was as circumspect and proper as it possibly could have been.

It was not my fault, certainly, if I came in contact with military men who could not understand how it was possible for a mere civilian to have curiosity and adventure enough in his composition, to wish to spend a three weeks' holiday in traveling from camp to fort, and from fort to camp, to examine things he might deem most worthy of being visited, see with his own eyes celebrated places, and come in contact with some of the men who are now making our history. I supposed that as an American citizen and a thorough "Union" man, I had a perfect right to visit any or all of our lines and forts in the possession and under the protection of the National Government. I must confess, before I got home, I began to think I might possibly have been mistaken: that the rights and privileges of citizens were not quite so extensive or well secured as in my ignorance I had supposed them to be.

In making preparations for my trip, I took exceeding great care to arm myself with such letters and other documents as seemed to me amply sufficient to explain the why and the wherefore of the trip, and indorse, beyond question, my loyalty as a "Union" man, and my standing as a citizen.

Experience showed that the very excellence of my references proved my worst stumbling-block; they were looked upon as forgeries, and myself detained until their genuineness could be proven.

The real cause of my arrest at Fortress Monroe was a circumstance wholly beyond my control, and occurred as follows: On reaching the ante-room leading to Gen. BUTLER'S reception-room, where I was detained some twenty minutes, I found several persons, among them two gentlemen in citizen's dress, who evidently, from the tenor of their conversation, were Federal spies from Secessiondom, and one of them, as his words implied, from Richmond. Whilst I was in Gen. BUTLER'S presence, waiting for my permit, this Richmond spy stated that he thought he had seen *me* lately in Richmond; the consequence was, after having left with my permit, I was recalled, and questioned by Gen. BUTLER as to when I was last in Richmond; my reply was I had not been there since 1856, and the General *seemed* satisfied.

I spent a very pleasant day, saw about everything worthy of examination, and was about to leave by the boat at 6 P. M., but was arrested in the act of stepping on board, and conducted to Gen. BUTLER.

He informed me, with chuckle, which must be seen to be appreciated, that a sharp fellow of his had followed me when I left his presence that morning. To use his own language, I had had a "shadow, shadow, shadow, Sir, all day, all day, Sir; shadow, Sir, all day, Sir; have been talking with the sentinels, sentinels, Sir; making sketches, Sir, taking memorandas, Sir,—continually, Sir,—and I must see them, see them, Sir."

I handed him the memorandum-book which had produced such terrible excitement on the part of the General, (almost convinced that I *had* been doing wrong, though I could not even guess what it was,) a critical examination of which, by even his keen, gross eyes, resulted in ascertaining that I had actually committed the grave offence of taking down the weight of the "Union" gun, the names of the two frigates *Minnesota* and *Cumberland*, and the number of the regiments which were encamped within the fort. Not a memorandum beyond these had I made about anything connected with his command. I produced and placed in his hands letters introducing me to SIMON CAMERON, from JOHN F. POTTER, our members of Congress, and CHARLES DURKEE, our Ex-Senator. Letters of introduction from residents of Wisconsin to Senators SUMNER and WILSON, and to other persons of less note living in Washington. He disposed of them by kindly telling me he "had a young man in his office who could beat that"—implying that they were forgeries, and insisting that I send them on to Washington for authentication, causing a detention of from four to six days, at least.

In the course of my defence I alluded to my previous trouble in Alabama, my expulsion from Mobile, the pecuniary ruin which followed, the bitter feelings I entertained as a consequence, &c., &c., and claimed that I was the very last man to be suspected of any sympathy for or a desire to aid secession.

The response which I received could only emanate from Gen. BUTLER. I cannot believe another man brea hes who could have taken so base a view of the facts of the case.

It was, that "I was just the man for JEFF. DAVIS to pick up, that my antecedents placed me above suspicion." He might have added, except to a man as smart as Gen. BUTLER.

My letters were sent to Washington, and I committed as a spy until responses came back. Whilst waiting their return, Senator WILSON, accompanied by THURLOW WEED, paid a visit to Gen. BUTLER. I at once wrote a line to him, stating that if he would inquire of Senator WILSON he could ascertain from him if my letter to him was authentic.

The inquiry was made, and the letter proved genuine. The next day Gen. BUTLER released me, asking if he could do anything for me, which would in any way repay me for the detention. I told him I wished to visit Newport's News Point. The permit to do so was given to me, and I left him much pleased with the favor, because I knew it was one not easily obtained. An hour after I was again arrested, and treated more cavalierly than ever; simply because he had learnt I had been so unfortunate as to have been detained an hour or so in Fort Corcoran, near Washington. He threatened to order a court-martial at once on mycase.

He finally subsided, and concluded to send me to Fort Corcoran, near Washington, or whoever was in command there, which proved to be Col. SHERMAN. As soon as I had a man of sense to deal with, like Col. SHERMAN, and not a mere criminal lawyer hunting up a case, like Gen. BUTLER, I was at once released.

WM. STRICKLAND,
Milwaukee, Wis.

LAW REPORTS.

Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 20.
Before Judge Shipman.

Francis Macdonald and John Love, convicted yesterday of smuggling five barrels of sugar, were brought up this morning and sentenced—Macdonald to be imprisoned twenty days and to pay a fine of $10, and Love to pay a fine of $5.

David S. Mills and Capt. Downs, indicted for destroying the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, at sea, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

The petit jury were discharged for the Term, and the Court adjourned.

A Minister Extraordinary don't wish to be Sued in a State Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Leonard.

The Mechanics Bank of the City of New-York vs. *James Watson Webb.*—This is a suit brought by plaintiffs to recover the sum of $2,400, in part of a note made by defendant, payable to "his own order." The note was indorsed by Mr. Webb, and the summons and complaint was served upon the defendant on the 12th of June last. On the 2d of July, defendant put in his answer to the complaint "protesting against the jurisdiction of this Court herein," and for no other purpose answers the complaint as follows:

"That the Court has no jurisdiction of the action. That at the time of the commencement of this action, the said defendant was, and ever since has been, and still is, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Brazil, duly appointed and commissioned as such by the President of the United States; and that by the Constitution of the United States, the Courts of the United States alone have exclusive cognizance and jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers and consuls."

Plaintiffs' counsel now moved for judgment, on the ground that the defendant's answer to the complaint was frivolous. Judge LEONARD granted the motion, with $10 costs.

Chapman and Hitchcock for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd and Whitney for defendant.

It will be recollected that a suit of similar nature was brought in one of the District Courts some weeks since, and the presiding Judge dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the case should be brought in a Federal Court. The above reverses that doctrine, and is therefore of importance.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Ford* vs. *Schieb.*—Case and exceptions settled.

Lozier vs. *Benkard & Hutton.*—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Burrall* vs. *Bowen, Holmes & Co., et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the frivolousness of the answer, with leave to the defendants Avoy, Van Olinda and Lasall to serve an amended answer in ten days, on payment of $10 costs of this motion.

Brown vs. *Brown.*—Alimony allowed at the rate of $7 50 per week, and alimony of $50 as a fee to enable the plaintiff to prosecute this action.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
At Retail, for Cash.

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
FROM 30 TO 60 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
The entire balance of their Wholesale and Retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a Large and Varied Assortment of
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, CALICOES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.
INCLUDING
600 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, at $1 50 to $5 per Robe.
460 BAREGE ROBES, at less than one-third their cost of importation.
200 GRENADINE ROBES, from $7 to $15—former prices, from $20 to $50.
260 pieces best quality FRENCH ORGANDIES, 12½ to 15 cents per Yard.
300 pieces yard-wide FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, fast colors, 12½ cents per Yard.
500 pieces PRINTED CALICOES, Merrimac styles, from 6¼ to 8 cents per Yard.
50 pieces 8-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 25 cents per Yard.
200 pieces 3-4 BAREGE ANGLAIS, 8c. to 10c. per Yard.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE.
THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
AT KINZEY'S,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.
The immense success attending this sale, and the general satisfaction given to the thousands who have thronged our store the past week, has induced us to continue a short time longer, and to offer the coming week still greater bargains by making a further reduction in prices.
All our 25c. Bonnets marked 12c.
All our 37c. Bonnets marked 18c.
All our 62c. Bonnets marked 25c.
All our finer Bonnets equally low.
All our 10c. Ribbons marked 4c.
All our 15c. Ribbons marked 8c.
All our 35c. Ribbons marked 12c.
20,000 Sprays Flowers marked 2c., 4c. and 6c.
All our 10c. Bands marked 4c.
All our 15c. Bands marked 6c.
All our 25c. and 37c. Bands marked 10c. and 12c.
All our 15c. Worked Collars marked 6c.
All our 50c. Needlework Collars marked 25c
All our 75c. Swiss Collars marked 31c.
All our 62c. Sets marked 31c.
All our $1 25 Sets marked 56c.
5,000 Ladies' Fine Linen Collars reduced to 5c.
All our 12c. Lisle Gloves marked 6c.
All our 25c. Gauntlet Gloves marked 12c.
The same reduction may be expected on every article contained in the two Stores.
Remember the number.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts.
Entrance No. 223.

LACES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS will be offered in BRUSSELS APPLIQUE and VALENCIENNES COLLARS, at $1 each and upwards.
BRUSSELS, APPLIQUE SETS, COLLAR AND SLEEVES, only $2 50 each.
REAL HONITON LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, at half the cost of importation.
Also,
A select assortment of POINT GAZE and APPLIQUE BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., together with the balance of stock of REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, at very attractive prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN GROS ORDIER, DOLLFUS MEIGS
And other celebrated manufactures of
ORGANDIE ROBES, a disposition,
Only 12½ cents per yard,
(formerly sold 20c.)
ALSO,
RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES,
FULL CHINTZ COLOR and choice styles,
At 18¾ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons; auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN PARIS PRINTED BAREGE ROBES.
Only $2 50 each, (value $6.)
BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES,
From $3 each and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, gingham and silk, at cost, to close Spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE, Patented by A. H. BARTLETT, Sept. 18, 1860.

"The Inventor has long been engaged in manufacturing and selling Furnaces, and his aim in devising this was to so combine the modifications suggested by experience as to produce an economical and convenient Furnace, one that should utilize all the heat, be easily managed by an unskilful servant, and afford the greatest possible facilities for cleaning and repairs.—*Scientific American.*

Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REGRIGERATOR. With Filter and Water Cooler Combined,

Is the only perfect provision preserver in the world, as it is the only one having a condensing surface exposed to the provision chambers to extract the moisture and impurities from the air.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE BULL TERRIER PUPS, OF the purest breed; also one black tan slut of small breed; a good ratter, and the greatest beauty in the City. Dogs of all breeds, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No cure, no charge. Gardner's Mange Cure, 37 cents per bottle. Cures fits, worms, fleas and distemper. Dogs boarded, trained, cropt and trimmed in the neatest manner. Address H. GARDNER, corner Broadway and 50th-st., New-York.

A TWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Sole Agent.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 265 Duane-st. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for four and a half years. Call at No. 172 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman with three years' reference, wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands French fluting and the getting up of ladies' fine underclothes; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker. No objection to the country. Has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook, or to do washing and ironing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 133 West 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., (for two days.)

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 Water-st., corner of Maine, Brooklyn, in the clothing-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, who is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent laundress; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a Scotch Presbyterian woman, a situation as cook or laundress and dairymaid in the country; can give the best reference. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between avs. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable steady young woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; prefers the latter; is fully competent to do all kind of housework and not afraid of a large family. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS DAIRYMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An excellent servant wants a situation in City or country; is good at dairy work, and a good cook, washer and ironer, and can be useful in any way; is a middle-aged and strong woman; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent American woman, a situation as housekeeper; can give best of references. Address or call No. 21 Amity-place.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework, or good plain cooking, either in the City or country, by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy, and will hire at very moderate wages; has excellent references. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork, and sewing; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 45 5th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; she has good testimonials; no objection to City or country. Apply at the news depôt, corner of East 12th-st. and 1st-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is highly recommended, a situation as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; does up linen in style; wages $6 to $6; also a girl of 16 to wait on table, sew neatly, read and write, and is kind to children; wages $3 to $4. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a good milker, and is willing and obliging; has six months' reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A MOST EXCELLENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as general houseworker, or as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is very obliging; will do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse. Best City reference. No objections to country. Can milk and make butter well. Wages low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

TO TRAVEL OR TAKE CHARGE OF AN INVALID.—An English person of experience and ability, offers her services to travel with a family, or take charge of an invalid requiring kind and watchful care; best of references. Address EUROPE, Madison-square Post-office.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND SERVANTS OUGHT to go to the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. Eight years of experience enables the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. German and other help daily for City and country.
OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready, at moderate wages, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

A COACHMAN, GROOM OR PLAIN GARdener.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who will be found fully to understand each of the above; will go at wages to suit the times; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will make himself useful in any other way. Address M. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A HANDY MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good driver; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SITUAtions wanted, by a man and wife, without incumbrance; he understands the care of horses and can milk; she can cook or do general housework; they will make themselves generally useful; they can come highly recommended. Address C. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLOSS, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are prepared to rifle cannon to any extent with the greatest dispatch.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 424 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.
Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!
200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.
3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

AS NUMEROUS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN made of us, concerning JULES S. RAMEE, we hereby give notice that we do not know of his whereabouts, and that he has not been in our employ since the 1st of March last.
E. CAYLUS DE RUYTER & CO.
New-York, July, 1861.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling compositions.*

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange Co., N. Y.—Healthy beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing and boating, abundance of fruit and vegetables, dairy, &c., at moderate charges. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, 55 miles, thence by coach to the Lake. Refer to J. S. Caldwell, Esq., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or address the subscriber, WM. E. WATERSTONE, Chester Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady desires board for three or four months, in the country, within two hours' ride of this City, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address, stating terms, location, mode of access, &c., J. D. R., Station F., New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open, at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., and peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DELIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R. M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—A SHORT distance from the City, for a young girl, (orphan,) aged 15 years. Address, stating price, &c., A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts. Very desirable double and single rooms, neatly furnished, supplied with water, gas and use of bath-room. House situated convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

WANTED, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR several months, nice and airy room, with good board, by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, especially in a private family where would be some person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ST. PETER'S-RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Miss Rendall, who has long conducted a select first-class establishment for the education of young ladies, in the above salubrious and charming locality, will be happy to take charge of any young ladies whose parents may wish them to receive a solid and refined education in England.

Miss Rendall is aided by experienced and highly qualified English and Continental governesses, and masters of high standing attend on the usual terms.

For board and instruction in every requisite branch of literature, piano, French, German, Italian, drawing and painting, eighty guineas per annum.

For young ladies under 14 years of age, sixty guineas per annum—lessons from the masters, books and stationary, form the sole extra charge. The most unexceptionable references

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE
6's, due 1862, for sale
by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 25th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 25th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $600,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHNE, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the city of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange, under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 18th and 19th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS Against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this depot must be presented at ONCE at this office for settlement.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMpany—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, by order of I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, the following condemned stores:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, coffee, butter, beans, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING—Pea jackets, cloth, canvas and duck trowsers, shirtings, frocks, flannel jumpers, flannel shirts and drawers, cloth caps, calf and kip shoes, gutta percha jackets and trowsers, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, beeswax, ribbon, tapes, needles, shaving-boxes, soap, combs, brushes, buttons, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty barrels, boxes, &c.

By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT AND TWELVE ACRES of land for sale, at auction, by PEED & COLE, on Wednesday, July 24, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This place is situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, ten miles from Fulton-ferry; accessible hourly by stages from East New-York, or by cars from South-ferry or Hunter's Point, which stops but a few rods from the place; dwelling-house, Gothic style, 36x40; barn, stable and extra out-buildings in perfect order; no money has been spared to render it complete in every way. Terms easy; two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain, part at 6 per cent.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 Vesey-st., the entire stock of the above store, consisting of chairs of every variety; hair, husk, sea-grass and straw mattresses; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, cottage do., washstands, bureaus, feathers, curled and short hair, feather-beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, ticking, hair-picking machine, &c. To be sold by order of

JOHN BOYD, Assignee.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861 ..... 1,061,135 98
Liabilities 16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office. JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 150 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law1wS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT W. HYDE.
JAMES G. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 178 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

A. C. HANCH, Registrar.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, deposes say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Auidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Sold, or sent, by DR. HARRISON, No. 2 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 86 State-st., Chicago, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 68 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT', MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, 319 Bowery, New-York

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
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18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight		50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza		50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough		50
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25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions		50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo		50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination		50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility		1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Gangrenous Sore Mouth of Adults or children		50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination		50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation		50
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N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M., Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M., Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	3:00 P. M., Hunter's Point.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

cruiser, when we could make ourselves known, and receive our liberty.

We were all taken by railroad to Charleston, and placed on board the *Davis* without delay. Owing, however, to the strictness of the blockade, we lay in the stream two weeks before we could escape. Finally, however, the opportunity offered, and availing himself of a very dark night, the captain put to sea, creeping out by the channel close to the beach. Our course was then set directly across the Gulf, and we came North.

I cannot remember dates well, but we had not been many days at sea before we took our first prize, the *John Welch* of Philadelphia. Our second seizure was the *Enchantress*, of Newburyport. Both these vessels were placed in possession of prize crews, and sent South. We next captured the schooner *S. J. Waring*, on Sunday night two weeks ago, at 4 o'clock P. M., about 150 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. She was commanded by Capt. FRANKLIN SMITH, and was bound for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, with an assorted cargo.

Three of this vessel's original crew were kept on board of her, and five men from the privateer were detailed as the prize crew, and I was selected as one of the number. The names of the others were MOSTAGUE ARVELL, a Charleston pilot, in command; GEORGE STEPHENS, an Irishman, first mate and navigator; MALCOLM LINDY, an Englishman, second mate; and JAMES MILNOR, a Charlestonian. We had orders to proceed direct to Charleston, or some other port. We started on our course, and had been ten days on our voyage, when on Tuesday night last, at 11½ o'clock, the vessel was retaken from the prize crew. This was accomplished by the murder of the captain and both mates, who were slaughtered with a broadaxe by WM. DILLMAN, the negro cook. DILLMAN seized the opportunity of dispatching his men while they were asleep—the captain and second mate occupying their berths, and the first mate lying on deck, by the companionway. Short work was made of the matter. DILLMAN spared my life and MILNOR's, on condition that we should assist in bringing the schooner to port, and I gladly assented to the proposition. I made myself as useful as I could, with my limited knowledge of navigation; and I think that the credit of bringing the vessel here mainly belongs to me.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG CUBA WITH THREE MORE PRIVATEERSMEN.

The brig *Cuba*, of Millbridge, Capt. J. D. STROUT, from Trinidad de Cuba, arrived yesterday morning, and is at anchor in Quarantine.

Capt. STROUT makes the following statement:

"Sailed from Trinidad de Cuba, for London, on 2d July, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, shipped by Messrs. G. SMITH & Co. On the morning of July 4, in lat. 21° 10', lon. 73° 15', on the south side of Cuba, was brought to by a shot from the privateer steamer *Sumter*, formerly the *Habana*, and on heaving to was boarded by a boat from her, and ordered to come on board the steamer and bring my ship's papers. The steamer at the time had the Stars and Stripes flying from her peak, which was afterwards taken down, and the Secession flag hoisted.

On arriving on board, I was ordered below in the cabin, and delivered my papers to the Captain, who, after examining them, destroyed them, saying I was a prisoner—that the brig should be taken into port and sold.

At this time, Capt. SHIPPY, of the brig *Machias*, of Machias, came on board, and, after presenting his ship's papers—which were also destroyed—we were told to go on board our vessels, and we would be towed into some port in Cuba. Hawsers were then got out and the two brigs were taken in tow. This was about two o'clock P. M., of the 4th July—and the brigs continued in tow until 4 A. M. of the 5th, when the hawser of the *Machias* parted. The *Cuba* was towed some ten miles further, when she was let go of, and search made for the *Machias*. On coming up again, they could not get near enough to our brig to get the hawser on, on account of the heavy sea, when she proceeded on with the *Machias*.

All sail was then made on the *Cuba*, and she was headed in for the land, having received a prize-crew of five men, consisting of one midshipman, two sailors and two marines, who threatened, in case I or my men refused to work the vessel, they would shoot us; continued working the vessel in towards the eastward until the 7th, when the officer concluded to keep her off for some Southern port, where he would run her in, or on shore.

The night of the 8th made Cape St. Antonio, when myself, my first officer and steward, had matured a plan to retake the brig, and succeeded, by the mate and steward seizing the arms of the sailors and marines forward, while I took care of the officer. They made a desperate resistance, but the plans were too well laid.

About two hours after, fell in with brig *Costa Rica*, Capt. PERL, from Aspinwall for New-York, and placed the two sailors on board of her.

On the 14th July, the midshipman managed to get a pistol in his possession by breaking open a chest while all hands were engaged in working ship, and with it went up into the main-top, being there about half an hour. When I came on deck he told me he wanted to speak with me; but seeing the pistol in his hand, I turned to go below for arms, when the midshipman threatened to shoot me if I did. I, however, went below, procured a revolver, and ordered him down on deck. He refused to comply, and two shots were fired at him, one of which took effect in his shoulder, when he came down."

The brig is now at anchor in Quarrantine. The prisoners were taken in charge by officer VANDERBEEK, and brought to the City.

The following are a list of the officers and men of the *Cuba*:—J. D. Strout, Captain; James Babbedge, First Officer; John Carrol, Second Officer; Thomas Oliver, Cook; John Carter, Charles Gasmier, John Perry, seamen.

Capt. STROUT was shown the statements of the men brought home in the *Costa Rica*, relative to their connivance to the rescue, and pronounces them entirely false. On the contrary, they rushed aft and attempted to overpower him and his men.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

By an arrival at this port from Minatitlan, we learn that the schooner *G. F. Kneeland*, of New-Orleans, was there on the 17th of June. She had been at Vera Cruz as a fore-and-aft schooner, and in Minatitlan had been altered with a fore-topsail and topgallant sail, and was being fitted out for a privateer for the C. S. A. When she came into Minatitlan, she had the British flag at the peak, the Stars and Stripes at the fore, the rebel flag at the main, and the Palmetto in her rigging.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The writer of the following account of the privateer *Sumter*, says the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, was a frequent visitor at the ship-yard opposite New-Orleans during the equipment of that steamer, and makes some suggestions that deserve consideration

"MR. EDITOR: Many have been the speculations respecting the size and armament of the so-called privateer *Sumter*, now upon the ocean in the character of a privateer, or, more properly speaking, pirate. In order that the authorities may know what kind of customer they have to contend with, I will endeavor to give a brief description of her size, appearance, number and size of her guns, as she was seen during the time of her equipment.

The *Sumter* was formerly a Spanish steamer, known as the *Marquis de la Habana*, plying between Havana and New-Orleans as a packet. She was always noted as being an extraordinary fast sailer, having made the trip from New-Orleans to Havana in less time than any other steamer known.

After the purchase from the Spanish owners, she was completely overhauled; her engines and boilers were taken out and replenished by new; the entire machinery being placed below water line. Her upper works, including her superb cabins on deck, were removed, so that she presented a clean deck fore and aft. She was pierced for four guns on each side; also armed with eight 32-pounder rifled guns, with one swivel rifled cannon amidship—82-pounder—the bulwarks being so built that her guns cannot be perceived by passing vessels. The swivel gun is covered with a house, having the appearance of a galley, but so arranged that it can be taken to pieces in less than two minutes, something like the wooden huts that have been on exhibition in the Park at New-York. She was thoroughly braced and strengthened in every part, and her guns were carefully selected. The entire equipment of the vessel was under the supervision of Lieut. FRY, late of the United States Navy and all that we can say further is, that whenever or wherever she may be met with, she will prove an ugly customer, and it will be well for our Government, in sending vessels after the *Sumter*, to send only such vessels as are able to meet and take her at once, and not to make the great mistake of sending our small sailing cutters to capture a fast-sailing steamer, known to be such, as is the *Sumter*, and known to carry such a heavy armament, backed by a well selected crew, and commanded by so skillful and experienced an officer as SUMTER."

A RICH PLANTER.

The Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger says: "A wealthy Mississippi planter, who has been residing in this district for several months, left for his home on Monday last. He was accompanied by his family, and intends to remain permanently. He recently returned from an European tour, and

board the boat he openly announced to the passengers that he was a Secessionist, and that he intended to contribute his means to the cause of the Southern Confederacy on his arrival home. He said his brother-in-law, who also resides in Natchez, raised 550,000 bales of cotton last year, of which he contributed 100,000 bales to the Confederacy. This year he will raise 600,000 bales, and he intends to give it all to the cause, besides $50,000 in money. He was not molested."

THE FIRST FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

A Reconnoissance in Force---The Troops Engaged and How they Behaved---The Results---Turning the Enemy's Position---Undoubted Success of the Movement.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday evening, July 18, 1861.

This has been an eventful day for the Army of Advance, and the result will unquestionably be represented as a great victory on the part of the rebels. In a word, the affair was a reconnoissance in force of a wood at Bull's Run, whose contents were unknown. It proved to be a masked battery, behind which some 5,000 of the rebels had intrenched themselves, and our five regiments, which were sent against it, were repulsed with considerable loss—a loss, the extent of which I cannot state with any accuracy, but which probably amounted to not far from in 150 killed and wounded. On our side, SHERMAN's battery, under Capt. AYRES, was the only one engaged. It behaved with great gallantry, but the extent of damage inflicted cannot be known, as it fired constantly into dense woods. Our forces were all withdrawn to the rear, the most of them as far back as Centreville, four miles from Bull's Run, which is itself about the same distance from Manassas Junction. The attack will unquestionably be renewed in the morning, not only upon this masked battery but upon the entire rebel force at Manassas—with what result I shall probably be able to tell you to-morrow.

So much for the general result,—now for the details of the affair, so far as they came under my personal observation.

I left Fairfax Court-house at a later hour than I intended, and reached Centreville at about 11 o'clock. The rebels here had thrown up intrenchments on a high hill, overlooking the road as it debouches from a fine wood, and a large open field, admirably fitted for defence. They had abandoned them, however,—and this confirmed the general impression that they did not mean to fight. The troops which had been brought forward,—comprising only a portion of Gen. TYLER's brigade, were here halted for rest, and remained three or four hours. My carriage had become entangled in the baggage-train, and was some two miles in the rear. I began the tour of Centreville in search of food, as I had had no breakfast, and was nearly famished. While swallowing a cup of very poor coffee, which I persuaded the servants of a deserted mansion to sell me, I heard the sound of cannon in the direction of Manassas. I immediately pushed forward on foot, under a blazing sun, and after a brisk walk of three miles—during which the only refreshment I could procure was a little vinegar and water—I came to a wood through which the road leads over a high rise of ground, with an oatfield on the right, and on the left a meadow, in which is placed a small house, with an adjoining shed. In the oatfield, on the right, were stationed two of the Parrot guns, under Lieut. BENJAMIN. As you pass the crest of the hill, your eye falls upon a gentle slope of meadow on the left of the road—bordered on the lower side by a thick growth of low trees, and rising, after passing a ravine, to high ground on the other side. At the right of the wood was an open plain—with a house and barn some fifteen or twenty rods from the wood. As I approached the first hill, I saw SHERMAN's battery drawn up on the left, behind the crest, and the First Massachusetts Regiment, in line of battle, some twenty paces behind, in a hollow, to be out of reach of the rebel batteries.

At about 1 o'clock, as the head of our column rose over the crest of the hill, it was saluted by a shot from the rebel battery quite across the ravine,—which fired eight or ten rounds from two guns, and was briskly answered by Capt. AYRES. After about ten minutes, their firing ceased, and it was supposed that the rebels had retreated. They had fired no rifled cannon, and it was believed they had none.

Skirmishers were at once thrown out from the whole brigade, which was commanded by Col. RICHARDSON, and consisted of five regiments, into the woods on the left,—while the First Massachusetts was drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of the woods, and the Twelfth New-York, Col. WALWORTH, just at their right. The Second and Third Michigan Regiments were sent to the extreme right, and marched in a right line from the road, towards the wood, and drew up in line of battle. The skirmishers pushed into the wood and were permitted to penetrate to some distance without being fired on. Soon a few scattering shots were fired at them,—and then the First Massachusetts Regiment and the Twelfth New-York were pushed in together. I had gone into the field bordering the wood, about one-third of the way to the wood, and watched them enter. They had been gone perhaps five or ten minutes when a full, round volley was fired directly in their faces from a breastwork in the ravine, behind which the whole rebel force had been drawn up. They could not see their assailants,—they scarcely fired a single shot at them, but were shattered by the deadly fire thus suddenly opened upon them. At intervals of perhaps a minute this volley was repeated five or six times—the rebels accompanying each fire with tremendous shouts. Two howitzers, belonging to SHERMAN's battery, were sent past me through the field into the wood, and opened fire, which was returned by the same vollies. After a few minutes a rebel battery of cannon, planted upon a small cleared space in the wood, which I could see very distinctly with my glass, opened fire, first upon the howitzers in their vicinity. But after two or three shots they sent half-a-dozen balls into the field where I stood, and over my head into the group of officers and soldiers gathered about the house to watch the firing. One shot struck some 20 feet from me,—another went through the shanty adjoining the house, and a shell exploded in the field some 20 rods from where I stood, without doing any damage.

At 2½ o'clock a company of cavalry, Texas Rangers, belonging to the regular force, had crossed the field and taken possession, the men dismounting, armed with carbines, immediately in front of the wood. While stationed on the hill during the first firing, one of the rebel shots had fallen in their midst and severely wounded one of those who had been carried back into the wood. After the firing from cannon and musketry which I have mentioned had been continued some twenty minutes,—many of the musket shots reaching the point where I stood,—I saw the Twelfth New-York Regiment rush pell-mell out of the wood, followed by the Massachusetts men, marching in good order. Their appearance was the signal for a general retreat of the forces in that neighborhood. The regular cavalry wheeled and ran their horses up the hill at the top of their speed—putting those of us who were on the hill side in greater peril of life and limb than we had been before during the day. Two companies of the New-York Twelfth kept their ground well and came off in good order. The rest made good time in leaving a position which it could not be expected for a moment that they could hold. The Michigan regiments, on the right, kept their position for a time, but soon drew off with the rest.

It was clear that the rebels were intrenched in great force in the wood, and that they had a powerful battery there, some of the guns being clearly rifled cannon from the noise the balls made as they passed over our heads. Clouds of dust, coming towards the front from the hills in the rear, indicated that they were bringing up reinforcements. The withdrawal of our troops was in pursuance of a purpose to change the plan of attack. Orders were sent back for reinforcements. SHERMAN's whole battery was ordered into the garden on the left of the road, just in front of the house; two guns were planted in the oatfield on the opposite side, and at 3½ o'clock, a shot from the rebels flying over my head, followed by two from the Parrott guns in the oatfield rushing in the opposite direction, satisfied me that the safest place during an engagement was not between two hostile batteries. We fell back, therefore, behind the crest of the hill. The firing on both sides grew very brisk, and the shot from the rebels nearly all passed overhead, crashing among the trees of the wood beyond, and wounding several of the great number of persons, troops and others, who had collected there for shelter. Just then the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment came up through the wood—the ears of its men being constantly saluted by these whistling balls—and was ordered to form in the field behind the house. It was soon followed by the Seventy-ninth, who did not, however, go out of the wood. The firing which had commenced at 3½ o'clock ceased on both sides at five minutes before four, and our entire force was ordered to withdraw on Centreville.

This is the whole of it,—and I have no time to add comments, as this hasty letter must be sent at once by a special messenger, who may reach Washington in time for the 4½ o'clock mail to-morrow morning. Gen. MCDOWELL, who had been to visit the other column, came up just as the engagement was over. I believe he says the existence of this battery was well known, and that the men ought not to have been sent against it. Gen. TYLER, formerly of the U. S. Army, is an officer of merit and experience. He displayed great coolness throughout the whole affair. I met a son of Gen. LEAVENWORTH coming off the field, a lad of 17, who had staid in the wood to bathe his feet, after the Twelfth, to which he belonged, was driven out, and who says he was surprised to find he was not half as much scared as he had expected to be. While on the side-hill, being half famished with thirst, I asked a swallow from the canteen of a portly gentleman who was passing. He gave it to me, and I found it was Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois. There were half-a-dozen private gentlemen present as spectators.

The criticism which will be made on this mishap will be that men should not have been thus thrust upon a masked battery—that it is a repetition of the old Big Bethel and Vienna affairs. Gen. TYLER, however, says that it was only a reconnoissance in force—that the object he had in view was to determine what force and batteries the enemy had at that point—and that he now understands this perfectly. Undoubtedly, this is so; the only question is, whether the knowledge was not purchased at too dear a cost. Upon one thing you may rely. This misfortune will not delay the attack on Manassas. On the contrary, it will hasten it. But I think that, instead of leading troops directly against batteries, whether masked or not, Gen. MCDOWELL will *turn their entire position*. The movement of troops, to-night, indicates a purpose to throw the troops upon the north side of the intrenched camp, from this point, while other columns will approach it from other directions. The result will vindicate the movement.

H. J. R.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

The weekly recruiting reports of last week for the old Army Regiments show no improvement. Only twenty-two men were enlisted in this City; one detachment of about a dozen arrived from Buffalo, and one from Rochester. Although several other rendezvous—those in the Department of the West—have been ordered to send on the persons accepted to this place, none have come, as yet. In short, all the recruits obtained now for the regulars would be not more than enough to supply the current wants of the line in times of peace. The new eleven regiments have not a full company apiece as yet. If some volunteer regiments are not turned over wholesale to the War Department, it is difficult to see where privates and non-commissioned officers for the late Army appointments will be found. In New-York City, Yorkville, Fort Hamilton, Pittsburgh, Penn., Wheeling, Va., Troy, N. Y., Boston, Cincinnati and Louisville, offices are open, "utterly regardless of expense,"—but candidates for military glory appear like angel visitants, few and far between.

The Navy is doing better. In this City alone 164 seamen and ordinary seamen were obtained last week. Some 5,000 have joined this branch of the service in New-York alone within a few months. Three thousand were mustered on board the *Ohio*, at Boston, since the 1st of April. Boston has New-Bedford to swell its list, while we have but a little office in Cherry-street and one more. The stalwart whalemen sent from New-Bedford are of the greatest value to the Navy, and are generally intelligent and susceptible of being perfectly disciplined. We have managed to find crews for half a dozen ships, of different rates, since Monday last. The total amount of Army necessaries shipped to Western Virginia from Cincinnati, up to Saturday, was 2,380 horses, 1,012 wagons, 257 sets of harness, besides large cargoes of provisions and stores.

There is no material change in the state of affairs at the Navy-Yard, since we noticed movements there in detail. The *North Carolina*, receiving ship, 84; *Brandywine*, sailing frigate, 50, in ordinary; *Potomac*, sailing frigate, 50, fitting out; storeship *Supply*, cutter *Harriet Lane*, and the purchased steamers *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*, are the vessels in the bay. Over 2,000 hands are employed, and the monthly disbursements average $85,000.

The following are the National forces in this neighborhood to-day: Governor's Island, 647 men; Fort Hamilton, 575 men; receiving-ship *North Carolina*, 850 men; steam corvette *Richmond*, 320 men. Total, 2,392 men. Matters on Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton are as last reported.

It is said that before the expiration of this month, the future permanent location of the Naval Academy will be made known. There is considerable competition going on in Washington, between those who favor Perth Amboy, Newport, and Annapolis. The general impression is, that the first-named place will get the school. The New-York Representatives in Congress support the Perth Amboy people.

We have late and important news from the African squadron. The capture of the slaver *Ardennes*, with 486 negroes on board, by the English cruiser *Wrangler*, is confirmed. The steam gun-boat *Mohican* went to Fernando Po, for the mail, on May 15. The *Sumter* went to cruse on the 6th, the corvette *Portsmouth* on the 9th, and the *Constellation* on the 10th. The *Mohican* got the orders recalling the fleet, but as they were at sea, could not communicate them. She would shortly leave for home herself. The Commodore had transferred his flag temporarily to the *Portsmouth* steamer, going to St. Helena for [illegible]

new storehouse site, as he wished to stop patronizing the Portuguese at Loando, for confining Mr. BURNS, who is still in durance. The Commodore is taking rather too much responsibility, it seems to us, in removing the rendezvous from the very centre of the slave-traders' track to a remote region.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LYON'S COMMAND—INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH FROM BOONEVILLE—NOTES OF THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, July 14, 1861.

I closed my last letter to the TIMES on the 5th, at a point some 45 miles from Booneville, since which time we have reached the Mecca of our pilgrimage—Springfield.

We resumed our journey on the morning of the 6th, and after a march of some 20 miles, encamped on a stream at a point not far from Cole Camp—made famous, or rather infamous, as the place where some forty unoffending Union men were massacred in cold blood by an armed band of Secessionists. During the day I fell in with a very intelligent gentleman, who was present at the affair. He was named MILLER, is a lawyer by profession, and, on the day of the massacre, in company with his brother, was proceeding from Southwestern Missouri to his native place in Ohio. He stopped over night at Cole Camp, and in the absence of hotel accommodations took lodgings in a barn, in which were quartered the Home Guard under Capt. COOK. About 2 A. M., a body of 300 Secessionists marched upon the unsuspicious sleepers, opened both doors of the barn, and commenced a deadly fire upon the occupants.

The details of this infernal murder have doubtless been communicated to you through other sources, hence I need not repeat them. MILLER and his brother escaped in the darkness and confusion, in different directions. The former was taken prisoner the next morning. The latter was met by a squad of Secessionists, was shot through the head without a demonstration of hostility on his part to provoke the act, and his body left on the prairie, where it was torn into shreds by hogs. MILLER was taken before an officer, knocked down a couple of times, in order, probably, to make him stand better, and was, after a lengthy detention, liberated on taking an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri.

Judging from his "style"—the gleam of a savage, bloodshot eye, his fierce earnestness in the recital of his wrongs, and the butt of a revolver peering inquisitively from the breast of his shirt, as if on the lookout for Secessionists—he will not very sacredly respect his oath.

Near our encampment, that evening, was the store of a noted Secessionist, named ROUNDTREE. He had left for Arkansas, probably to assist JACKSON, and his goods were taken possession of by the troops. He has probably ascertained, ere this, that secession, in a pecuniary point of view, does not pay.

Although the march that day was of more than ordinary length, and made under a sun of tropical fervency, a further effort was needed to secure the ferry on Osage River, eighteen miles distant. This latter was given to a company of the First Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Capt. COLE, and by daylight the next morning the feat was accomplished successfully. The men were nearly dead with fatigue when ordered to move forward; yet they obeyed without a murmur and with all the alacrity which can be imagined of men who do their duty as patriots and not as mercenaries. A march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-four hours, by men carrying forty rounds of cartridges, a heavy musket, canteen and haversack, is not often made in the month of August. Yet this was not the most laborious feat of our march hitherwards.

The command reached Grand River in due season on the 7th, and the work of crossing was instantly commenced. This was a labor of infinite difficulty, as the ferry-boat was a miserable affair, and the stream swollen by recent rains till it ran with the fierce swiftness of an Alpine torrent. About 30 men or one wagon made a load that sank the crazy scow nearly under water. All night long, under the tireless direction of Major CONANT, and with an infinity of oaths, cursing, shouting and pulling, the work was continued, and by 10 o'clock the next day the regulars and Missouri forces, including the artillery, were crossed over without accident. We were joined upon the evening of our arrival by the Kansas troops under Major STURGIS—consisting in all of over 3,000 men, of whom about 600 were mounted and armed with Maynard rifles, in addition to the usual arms of the cavalry. They are a splendid set of men, and efficiently officered throughout. Immediately after arriving 200 of the cavalry swam their horses over, and pushed forward through the night to take possession of the ferry on the Osage, 22 miles distant. They arrived at day-light, and were just in time, for as they rode on the north bank a fellow had commenced scuttling the boat on the opposite shore. The crack of a half-dozen rifles disturbed his occupation, and the next instant he dropped his axe and sprang on the back of a horse, and along with a half-dozen other fellows went at a tremendous pace, crashing through the woods. The cavalry swam across and took quiet possession of the boat, which proved, fortunately, to be not materially injured.

The Missouri troops and the regular force moved forward on the morning of the 8th, but before going, made one or two important arrests. One was the Postmaster at that point, named JOHNSON, and who, in addition to being a leading active Secessionist, was guilty of opening all letters directed to the Free States, as was abundantly shown by the condition of several letters found in his office. We also arrested his father-in-law, an old gentleman named SMITH, who, instead of conducting himself with that discreetness proper to old men, had employed himself in spreading treason, under the name of "Southern Rights." He was put in the ranks, marched three or four miles under the hot sun, and then dismissed upon taking the usual oath of allegiance to the General Government. JOHNSON, however, was considered a more important capture, and is still with us—subject to such pains and penalties as the future and Gen. LYON may prescribe. Another fellow, as we were passing, hurrahed for JEFF. DAVIS, for which he was pulled into the ranks, a heavy knapsack was strapped on his back, a musket put on his shoulder, and he compelled to march some half a dozen miles, at the end of which his treason was completely sweated out of his system. The thing was regarded as a capital joke, and by none more so than by the soldier whose load was transferred to the fellow's back. His appreciation of it lasted up to the moment when he was compelled to resume the heavy fixtures.

The Missouri force did not reach the Osage till the next day after leaving Grand River. The Iowa Regiment immediately went to work after the departure of the others, and by dark were all across the river. On the morning of the 9th we moved forward and marched the entire distance to the Osage (22 miles) by 2 P. M. In the morning, just before leaving, a private, named HENKE, went in the river to bathe, and never came out alive. He was in poor health, and it is supposed that he was drowned.

Upon reaching the Osage we found the Missouri and regular force just fairly under weigh. The crossing was made at Hoffman's Ferry, twelve miles west from Osceola, and was accomplished, with about the same appliances as at Grand River. The entire command did not get over till about 1 A. M. of the 11th, when we first heard rumors of the fight at Carthage, with the addition that SIGEL was retreating to Springfield, closely followed by JACKSON, and if unrelieved, could hold out only some forty-eight hours longer. In view of this Gen. LYON determined to make a forced march to SIGEL's relief. Accordingly we lay down a couple of hours after crossing the river, and at 4 o'clock moved forward.

About a mile from camp we passed a small grocery and Post-office, kept by a man named R. W. BOLLES. Some of the men ran in for something, and were horrified to find a soldier lying dead on the floor. A bullet-hole through his neck told the cause of his death. An excited crowd soon rushed in, and succeeded in waking an obese, ruffianly fellow, who lay in a drunken stupor on the counter. He proved to be the proprietor, and upon being interrogated, first denied all knowledge of the man's death, and then said he had been shot by a comrade in a row the night before. He was marched forward under a guard; the remains of the murdered man were committed to the keeping of a hastily-dug grave near the spot, a match was applied to the building, and soon after it was a smoking mass of embers. The deceased proved to be a private, named JAMES PHELPS, to Capt. CLARK COMPTON of regulars, an old soldier, and who originally enlisted in New-York City, where his relatives probably reside. Some three miles from the scene of the murder, we were overtaken by a woman on horseback, who stated to Gen. LYON that she saw BOLLES shoot SHIELDS the night previous. The fellow for some time denied it, but towards night, as he grew more sober, he owned up; said he did shoot him, but did it in self-defence. He shot him in front of the door, carried him in, washed up the blood, and then, reposing on the counter, slept calmly all night alone in the room with his victim. He is not yet hung, but probably will be as soon as Gen. LYON can give him a regular trial.

The command—consisting of two companies of cavalry, one of regulars, and the Iowa and Missouri regiments—pushed on with all possible speed, till 20 miles were passed over, when we halted for dinner and rest. The day was terribly hot and dusty, and the teams were nearly exhausted. Just before dark we started again, reached Stockton just before dusk, and soon after pushed forward into the woods and darkness, halting a few men long enough in the town to cut down a secession pole, and arrest the rabid secession Postmaster.

That night's march will not soon be forgotten by any who participated in it. The road was scarcely used—it now ran up a hill that seemed endless, then down into valleys through which went deep swift streams, or bottomless sloughs of mud and water—now it was hemmed in by high banks, again bordered by great ravines torn out by rains, and always through the dense woods whose foliage, locked over our heads, excluded all light save here and there the gleam of pale stars, or the majestic comet rushing northward with its angry portents. The artillery was in advance, and every few yards the huge wheels sank into some mud-hole or plunged into some gully worn out by torrents, requiring long and immense exertion to relieve them; now huge hills had to be climbed that required a halt at every dozen steps to rest the draught horses; wagons broke down, horses gave out, men dropped insensible from fatigue; and yet through all these obstacles the command moved ahead, and having slept only two hours the night previous, the men were illy-prepared for a night march; but there seemed a prospect of meeting JACKSON and they pushed on as cheerily as leaden, blistered feet and fatigue-racked bodies would allow. Towards daylight things grew rapidly worse—at each halt to drag the guns from some mud-hole, the men dropped instantly in their tracks, and were asleep before they reached the ground. Officers rode and slept till some sudden jolt threw them from their saddles, or recalled them to a momentary consciousness. One fellow among the infantry, that I noticed, would walk briskly on for a few yards, fall fast asleep, and stand perfectly still till pushed against by some horse behind him.

About daylight we reached a stream of water, and orders were given for a halt, and never was order so willingly obeyed. Those who had blankets with them wrapped themselves up and dropped anywhere, those whose blankets were in the wagons did not wait for them, but moved a few feet from the road of the train, threw themselves on the ground and slept. I noticed Col. BATES, of the Iowa regiment, coming in on foot, a musket on his shoulder, and some poor, weary devil, bestride his horse.

This march I believe one of the biggest, under all circumstances, on record.

Since the morning previous we had marched *fifty-one miles*—many of which were through a country as rough as ever was crossed by wagon-road. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that the men had just marched one hundred miles, that they had slept only two hours the night before, and I believe it will be conceded that the day's march stands alone in its magnitude.

The next morning Gen. LYON received information which satisfied him that Col. SIEGEL was not in urgent need of assistance, and accordingly we moved more slowly. That day (the 12th) we only marched about five miles, and encamped near a thriving, beautiful little village called Mailville—a place whose beauty and enterprise are owing largely to the fact that its citizens are all Union men and women.

Yesterday we marched more leisurely on for a distance of twenty miles, and at a point ten miles from Springfield encamped in the midst of a beautiful prairie and timber country. There the command yet remains, and will probably not move hither till to-morrow or next day.

You have probably ere this been put in possession of the details of the battle at Carthage, between Col. SIEGEL and Gov. JACKSON. The latest and most reliable intelligence places the loss of the rebels in killed at about 1,000; that of the National troops at 47 killed and wounded. JACKSON is Southwest from here, at a point about 80 miles distant. It is believed that he will not risk another fight, as even his victories are worse investments and more disastrous than his defeats. It is thought by many in Missouri that it is his intention to make his way to Mexico, where he can safely invest the treasure that he stole from the State.

The entire force in and about Springfield is nearly or quite 10,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery. This is composed of the commands under Maj. STURGIS, from Fort Leavenworth, Cols. SIEGEL and SALOMON, from St. Louis, and the force under Gen. LYON, that has just reached here from Booneville. No movement will take place within a few days. The men will be rested after their march of two hundred miles, and the forces here will be reorganized, and probably some of them sent home or transferred to other points.

GALWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, July 15, 1861.

The all-prominent event yet talked and thought of here, is the battle at Carthage, and numerous and varied are the reports that reach us daily of the losses of the enemy, his designs, force, &c., &c. Now we hear it asserted that JACKSON's loss was nine killed and seven wounded; and again, it is asserted with equal confidence, that the total of his killed and wounded amounts to over twelve hundred. We hear that JACKSON is retreating, that he is fortifying himself, that he is marching upon Springfield, that Booneville has been retaken, and a hundred other rumors equally absurd or improbable form the subject of conversation in every street corner and grog-shop *coterie*.

The force under Gen. LYON, which marched across the country from Booneville, is still encamped eleven miles out, and has been joined by the Kansas forces that we left at the Osage River. As soon as a suitable camping ground can be found, the whole command will move in near the place. Just now there is a scarcity of provisions, and the men are living upon half rations. This will not last long, however, as supplies are moving hither from St. Louis, and will arrive here probably by Wednesday.

Col. SIEGEL is a small, young-looking man, of about 32 years of age, and bore a General's commission in the war between Prussia and the Dukedom of Baden. There are several officers under Gen. LYON, who were engaged in this war, some of whom were with, and others against SIEGEL. His reputation as an engineer and soldier is as high or higher than that of any man west of the Alleghanies. His management of the late battle is regarded deservedly as a very brilliant and masterly affair, both by Gen. LYON and other skilled military men who are attached to this expedition.

Last night (Sunday) a young man, a member of the Second Kansas Regiment of Volunteers, named DAVID W. COLE, was shot by order of a Drumhead Court Martial. While at the Osage, COLE fell into a dispute with a companion named MICHAEL STEIN, concerning some trivial matter, and they finally agreed to settle it by a fist-fight, at the rear of the Camp. They proceeded thither, when STEIN became frightened and ran. COLE followed and plunged his bowie-knife in his back, killing him instantly. Yesterday he was tried and sentenced to be shot. He received the sentence with the utmost coolness, walked with a firm step to the spot, and went through all the preparations without exhibiting the slightest trepidation. Six soldiers fired upon him, killing him instantly. He was only about 25 years of age, but was deemed a hardened case, and it is suspected that he was guilty of murdering two men before—one in Kansas, and the other in Pennsylvania. His coolness may be inferred when it is known that, during the progress of the Court-martial, he offered to take bets that he would be hung in place of being shot.

GALWAY.

UNION MEN IN TEXAS.

A Philadelphia firm has received from an old customer in Georgetown, Texas, a letter, showing that love for the Union is still strong in some parts of that State:

"You say you hope that we are UNION MEN. That is just what we are. We were forced out of the glorious old Union against our will, and in like manner have been involved in the Southern rebellion. Now they want to make us fight against our will, but they can never do. About two-thirds of the men in this county are *Union* men. We will not submit to a draft. We won't fight against the stars and stripes that our fathers fought for. If we fight at all it will be against those that try to make us do so. The Secessionists made an effort to raise a company of men in this place, and they got the whole number of 15. Ha! ha! ha!"

LETTER FROM GEN. ANDERSON.

The following letter has been received by His Honor Mayor WOOD from Gen. ANDERSON:

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: MR. MURRAY having responded for me, much more handsomely than I could have done, to your address on the presentation of the medal on behalf of the citizens of New-York, it is as unnecessary, as it would be out of order for me to write you as their organ on that occasion. But, as at the close of that address you say that your language is that of heartfelt sincerity, truthfully reflecting your own feelings, I feel that it will not be improper for me to express to you individually, as I now do, my acknowledgments of, and my thanks for, the beautiful and too highly complimentary manner in which you were then pleased to speak of my services.

You say truly that no power, save that of God alone, could have created the occasion referred to; to Him alone, also, is due the glory for all I then did which is worthy of praise.

A copy of your beautiful address shall always be kept with the medal, and you and my friend, to whose partiality I am indebted for this valuable testimonial of their approbation, may feel assured that my daily prayer shall be that I may, by God's blessing, be enabled to do something for the restoration and preservation of our beloved Union, more worthy the gratitude of my countrymen, than the act for which, in their kindness, they have so handsomely rewarded me.

Begging you again to accept my warmest thanks, I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES—ELM PARK.

Messrs. MELDOLA, LEVI and COLIERS, of the Young Men's Christian Association, held divine service for this Regiment yesterday, (Sunday,) using the impressive service of the Episcopal Church, after which they made religious and patriotic, addresses. The men all paid particular attention, all joining in the hymns. After which they were each presented with a testament by the Association.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

Religious services were held at the Park Barracks yesterday by Capt. GREEN's troop of Mounted Rifles. Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, read the service, and addressed the soldiers. Mr. RIDDLE also made a brief address, and Mr. BARLOW, of the House of Industry, was present with a party of children under his charge, who furnished excellent singing for the occasion.

HONVED GUARD.

The regiment which is in progress of organization by Hungarian officers, has decided to accept the name of Honved Guard, honoring thereby the memory of those brave Hungarian warriors who fought so faithfully for the support of the Constitution and the laws of their country. All Hungarians in the City and vicinity who have seen service and wish to join this regiment, are requested to present themselves at head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway.

THE MOZART REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. EGAN is now in this City in order to settle up all outstanding accounts against this regiment. All those who have claims against this corps will send them in up to Wednesday next to the head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 20.

FLOUR steady, at $4 50 for Fancy. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1. Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN firm and scarce; sales, 12,100 bushels Illinois at 36c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; on Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c., to New-York. *Imports*—42,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—1,664 barrels Flour; 125 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises... 7 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 46 | Gov. Island. 8 35 | Hell